

A
COMPANION
TO THE
LIVERPOOL MUSEUM,

CONTAINING
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ITS
Curiosities, Natural & Artificial,
WORKS OF ART,
&c. &c.

OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION,

AT THE HOUSE OF
WILLIAM BULLOCK,
CHURCH-STREET,

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

O Nature! how in every charm supreme!
Whose vot'ries feast on raptures ever new.
O! for the voice and fire of seraphim,
To sing thy glories with devotion due!

BSATTIL.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

LIVERPOOL,
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
BY G. F. HARRIS,
1807.

From Wm Bennett Esq. B.

THE full value given for rare and uncommon Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Shells, old Paintings, Carvings on Wood or Ivory, Stained Glass, ancient and foreign Arms and Armour, or any uncommon production of Art or Nature.

NAMES

OF THE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WHO HAVE PRESENTED CURIOSITIES TO THE

LIVERPOOL MUSEUM.

RESIDENTS OF LIVERPOOL.

ASHTON, N. Esq.	Johnson, Robert
Atherton, Edward, Esq.	Koster, J. T. Esq.
Angus, Charles	Kirkman, Robert
Adlington, (late) George	Lowe, J.
Astley, Thomas	Laurence, Charles, Esq.
Astley, Henry	Loundes, Mr.
Backhouse, J. Esq.	Mousden, Mr.
Bushell, Captain	Murray, J.
Bennock, J.	Moore, Henry Glover
Brennard, Captain	Neilson, William, Esq.
Brettargh, William	Pennington, Mr.
Bowdon, Joshua	Preston, Robert
Bulleck, George	Powell, Captain
Barr, Captain	Pearson, Captain
Blundell, Bryan	Parry, Henry
Barrow, Captain	Pettigrew, Captain
Bolton, John, Esq.	Rimmer, Mr.
Bolton, J. Mrs.	Roach, Captain
Currie, Mrs.	Roberts, Captain
Caldwell, Charles, Esq.	Smyth, Rev. John
Campbell, Captain	Staniforth, (late) Thomas, Esq.
Clarke, Captain	Staniforth, Samuel, Esq.
Cliff, Adam	Schofield, T.
Directors of the Blue Coat School,	Slater, William
Dickson, William, Esq.	Smith, R.
Farrer, (late) John	Turneau, John
Fisher, Lieut. R. N.	Touhy, Miss
Forbes, William	Wood, Miss
Haworth (late) George	Wright, Captain
Haycock, Mr.	White, Mr.
Harper, William, Esq.	Ward, Robert
James, Nath.	

NON-

NON-RESIDENTS IN LIVERPOOL.

Allen, Oldham.	Howell, Coventry.
Ash, Thomas, Esq.	Jackson, J. Esq. London.
Bruce, Miss, Demerara.	James, Mrs. St. Lucia.
Brettargh, J. Trafford-Hall.	Kemble, Rev. Birmingham.
Blackier, J. Esq. late Sheriff of Dublin.	Kirkwall, Lord
Battersby, Miss, Dublin.	Leger, Hon. Col. St. Dublin.
Bullock, J. Surinam.	Langton, Mr. Chesterfield.
Bootle, Sir Wilb. Lathom House.	Leicester, Sir John, Bart.
Barret, Mr. Birmingham.	Madden, Esq. Dublin.
Brown, Mr. do.	Mars, Captain, America.
Bisset, James, do.	Nixon, Mr. Coventry.
Blundell, Henry, Esq. Ince Hall.	Nally, Leonard, M ^r , Esq. Dublin.
Blackburn, John, Esq.	Phillips, Leigh, Esq. Manchester.
Brown, Mr. Norwich.	Pollock, Mrs. Dublin.
Bollingbroke, Mr. do.	Puleston, Col. (late) Enral, Wrexham.
Boulter, J. Yarmouth.	Pollito, S.
Bradley, Mr. Sheffield.	Robinson, Jos. Esq. Stamford.
Bradwell, J. do.	Steel, Mrs. Anglesea.
Bottom, Mr. do.	Sharp, Thomas, Coventry.
Clarke, Henry, Esq. Middlewich.	Sharp, Rev. do.
Chappel, Rev. Coventry.	Stephenson, William, Esq. Norwich.
Clark, Rev. Adam	Salt, Jon. Sheffield.
Cooper, Mr. Lynn.	Smith, J. E. Dr. P. L. S.
Crowdroy, William, Manchester.	Smith, William, Esq. Dublin.
Dartmouth, Countess of	Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord, Knowsley-house.
Darling, Dr. Hull.	Stanley, Col. M. P.
Dadford, Thos. Esq. Wolverhampton.	Townsend, Miss, Birmingham.
Dublin, Royal Society of	Turner, William, Llangollen.
Eggington, Mr. Soho, Birmingham.	Unit, Mr. Birmingham.
Edwards, Rev. Lynn.	Wright, Richard, Lichfield.
Fryer, Dr. Rastrick.	Ward, R. Esq. Sheffield.
Gurney, (late) Bartlet, Esq. Norwich.	Wallis, Mr. Hull.
Gapp, Mr. do.	Wallis, George, do.
Grey, Mr. Lynn.	Wallis, R. do.
Green, (late) Mr. Lichfield.	Wallis, J. do.
Green, J. Birmingham.	Wilson, Mr. Leeds.
Gascogne, Mrs. I. Childwall-Hall.	Young, Dr. Sheffield.
Goodings, Mr. Sheffield.	

PREFACE.

ACTUATED, by the repeated solicitations of his friends and respectable visitors for a Guide to the Liverpool Museum, the Proprietor presumes that no apology is necessary, for introducing to their notice this fifth and improved Description of his Cabinet. In the former edition, a general objection having been made against the Linnean Classification, not permitting the visitors to apply with satisfaction to the specimen they wished to examine, the evil complained of, it is hoped, has been in some degree removed, by arranging the whole of the objects in a numerical manner; with reference from the subject under examination, to the page and number expressed in the treatise.—Those then, who “*look thro’ nature, up to Nature’s God;*” or, to speak less metaphorically, who can derive knowledge and entertainment from a contemplation of the works of a *Supreme Power*; or, can examine with surprise and delight, the productions of the untutored Indian, as well as those ingenious pieces of art of the more enlightened part of mankind; will certainly find, in the present publication, a more faithful companion to the multiplicity

tiplicity of curiosities assembled and preserved in this collection, than in those hitherto published; and at the same time will have in private, a pleasing resource, to assist them in explaining to the circle of their domestic friends, the gratification they have received; for, next to the enjoyment of beholding what is strange or beautiful, is the desire of recounting the wonders we have seen. In an introductory preface of this description, it is but too often the custom, to lavish a profusion of encomiums on the subjects intended to be presented to the inspection of the public; such-like conduct in no respect has yet been practised, nor if to be avoided ever will be followed. The credit on which the Museum at present stands throughout the Imperial Dominions, is a sufficient passport it is judged, to make every pompous declaration unnecessary. In one instance, however, a small acknowledgment is requisite, nor must the Proprietor be accused of vanity should he declare, that he intends making his Museum an *increasing dépôt* of every thing rare and curious in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, combining also the works of art and antiquity. To this intent, he therefore craves the assistance of the ladies and gentlemen of Liverpool, and those of the neighbouring counties, whose taste and studies are congenial with such pursuits; humbly hoping, that his endeavours will invariably be found not unworthy the honour he solicits. With respect to the literary department of this work, but a

few

few words are deemed sufficient: the articles of Natural History have been carefully compiled from those authors, who have given the most authentic and pleasing relation of the animal; whilst in the descriptions of the Artificial Curiosities, all that has been aimed at, is an accurate delineation of the subject, described in a simple and intelligent language. If this treatise then, under all its imperfections (for no one will doubt but there are many) should afford one hour of entertainment, or can assist the researches of those patrons and friends, who have so liberally countenanced its Proprietor since his becoming an inhabitant of this populous and spirited borough, his hopes are in some degree exceeded, and the wishes of his heart in a manner accomplished.

WILLIAM BULLOCK.

LIVERPOOL MUSEUM, }
JANUARY 1, 1807.

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who have
 been employed in the
 various departments of the
 Museum, from the year 1800
 to the present time. The
 names are arranged in
 alphabetical order, and
 the names of the persons
 who have been employed
 in the same department
 are placed together. The
 names of the persons who
 have been employed in
 the same department
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JAMES H. HARRIS

THE
 MUSEUM

A

COMPANION

TO THE

LIVERPOOL MUSEUM.

SOUTH SEA CURIOSITIES.

WE shall first direct the notice of the visitors to this Museum, to the Curiosities brought from the South Seas, by Captain Cook.

Small Glass Case, No. I.

Contains specimens of the Painted or Stained CLOTH from the South Sea Islands. The cloth is made of the inside bark of the Touta, or Cloth Tree, without either spinning or weaving, being matted together somewhat in the manner of our hats. That which is intended to be painted, is of a thick and strong texture, several folds being beaten and incorporated together; after which it is cut into breadths about two or three feet in width, and is painted in a variety of patterns, with a comprehensive regularity of design that bespeaks infinite taste and fancy. The exactness with which these intricate patterns are continued, is surprising, when we consider that they have no stamps, and that the whole is done by the eye, with pieces of bamboo cane dipped in some colouring mixture, the hand being supported by another piece of cane, in the manner practised by our painters. The colours are extracted from berries and other vegetable substances. The business of painting belongs entirely to the women, and is called *kipparee*; and it is remarkable, that they always gave the same name to our writing. The young women would often take the pen out of the hand of our sailors, and shew them, that they knew the use of it as well as they did, at the same time telling them, that our pens were not so good as theirs. They looked upon a sheet of written paper as a piece of cloth, striped after the manner of their country; and it was not without the utmost difficulty

culty that they could be made to understand that our figures had a meaning, by which we could communicate our ideas one to another, without speaking.

2. Over this case hangs the instrument called a CLOTH-BEATER, used in the manufacturing of the before-mentioned cloth.

3. A RATTLE, made of the shells of hard nuts, which on being shook produces a noise, that may be heard to a considerable distance.

4 and 5, TABOOING RODS, or WANDS. One of them is made of a beautiful close-grained red wood, and is pointed; on the other is the head of Eatooa, or God, finely carved. These wands are carried by the priests, and sometimes by another person particularly appointed to that office, who is called Tonata, (or the Taboo Man.) They are made use of on various occasions, both public and private, and any thing touched by them is considered as prohibited or forbidden. The word Taboo, is used emphatically to denote any thing sacred, eminent, or devoted. When a particular space of ground is *tabooed*, several of these rods or wands tufted with dog's hair, are fixed up, and until they are removed no person will presume to tread on that ground.

6, 7, and 8, are different kinds of long WAR-CLUBS used in the Friendly Islands. These are made of a wood equal in hardness to the Brazilian, and superior in beauty to mahogany; and when it is remembered that iron and steel are wholly unknown to these people, few specimens, for laborious and skilful workmanship, can vie with them. The carving, though executed with no other instrument than a shell, a shark's tooth, or a flint, by dint of industry and ingenuity is perfectly uniform in pattern, and highly ornamental.

9. PADDLE, or Oar, with which the natives of the Friendly Islands row their canoes. It is about five feet long, and is six inches across the widest part, and yet is so light, as to weigh little more than a pound.

10. A FISH GIG, or SPEAR, of New Zealand, six feet long, made of exceedingly light wood, armed at the bottom with two pieces of barbed ivory, or the bone of some sea animal, a foot long. About the middle of the spear three other sharp pieces of ivory project in a triangular form in such a manner, that if they miss the fish with the first part, they generally catch it upon the points of the second. The New Zealanders frequently use these gigs in their battles.

11. A Bow, from the Friendly Islands.

12, 13, 14, and 15. Various kinds of short HAND-CLUBS, or Patapattoos, of different forms and materials. They are worn by the natives of the South Seas, in the same manner as daggers are worn by the Asiatics, and are usually made of hard wood, bone, or green basalt.

16, A KNIFE from the Friendly Islands, made of wood, edged with shark's teeth, used by the natives of those islands for cutting up their enemies taken in battle.

17. Basket from New Zealand.

18. A DRESS, worn by the Natives of Prince William's Sound, principally made of Seal skins, with the hairy side outwards. It is a kind of jacket, nearly resembling a carter's frock, with a hood to it, that
fits

fits tight round the face, which is the only part of the body that is seen; the skirts of the frock reach nearly to the knee, and under it are worn a kind of drawers, made of the same materials as the above; the legs are covered with stockings made of skin with very thick hair on, and over these are drawn a pair of curious boots, made of the skin of some sea animal. The whole of this dress is well calculated for the cold climate where it is worn. The sewing is performed with small sharp fish bones, and the sinews of the whale split into thin fibres for thread; yet we believe that few European tailors could exceed either the neatness or strength of the work.

19, and 20. AXES, or ADZES, made of very hard black stone, nearly resembling the basalt. These hatchets are wrought in a regular form with much labour, by rubbing one stone against another; with these the natives cut the wood for their canoes, war-clubs, and household utensils; the heads of these axes are firmly fastened to the handles with strong cords, made of the fibres of the cocoa nut twisted together.

21. A large FISH HOOK, for taking the shark; it is one foot long and six inches broad, and is made of a crooked piece of wood, pointed at the end with a substance resembling horn.

Glass Case, No. II.

A pair of ponderous EAR-RINGS made of white shells, from Christian's Island.

A NECKLAGE of HUMAN BONE, from New Zealand.

Beautiful FEATHER NECKLACES, from the South Seas.

Part of the Chief Mourner's DRESS used at the funerals of Owwhyhee; composed of small slips of mother of Pearl, very ingeniously put together.

KNEE ORNAMENT, worn by the dancers of New Zealand. The ground work is a strong close netting, on which are fastened several hundred small shells, which, when put in motion, produce a rattling sound, to the music of which the dancers keep time.

In this case is also a variety of the FISHING TACKLE of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands. The hooks are made of mother of Pearl, bone, or wood, pointed or barbed with small bones or tortoise shell. They are of various sizes and forms; that marked A, is the most common; it is between two and three inches long, and made in the shape of a fish, which serves as a bait. B, is of tortoise shell.

The lines are made of different degrees of strength and fineness. That marked C, is the finest kind, and is of human hair platted together, and is used chiefly for things of ornament. D, is a specimen of the common kind, made of the bark of the cloth tree, neatly and evenly twisted in the same manner as our common twine. E, is a softer kind, made of the bark of a small shrub called AREEMAH, platted together, and is flat. That marked F, is of great strength, being made of the platted sinews of some sea animal.

They likewise make another sort of cordage, which is flat and very strong, and used principally in lashing the roofs of their houses, or whatever they wish to fasten together; it is made of the fibrous strings

strings of the cocoa nut husk, in the same manner as our sailors make their points for the reefing of sails. That on the shark hook is of this kind. Considering the materials of which these hooks and lines are formed, their strength and neatness are really astonishing; "and in fact, (says Capt. Cook) we found them upon trial much superior to our own."

The COMBS marked G are from Otaheite, and are specimens of their exquisite wicker work.

A quantity of FISHING LINES, made from human hair, brought from the South Seas.

A Net Mesh from the South Seas.

A Shoe of a Chinese Lady.

A Shoe of Count Borulaski, the Polish Dwarf.

A Tattooing Instrument, from the Sandwich Islands. Capt. King, in his Continuation of Capt. Cook's third voyage, vol. 3, page 135, observes, "That the Sandwich Islanders have the custom of tattooing the body in common with the rest of the natives of the South Sea Islands. The arms and hands of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have a singular custom among them, the meaning of which (Capt. King says,) we could never learn, that of tattooing the tips of the tongues of the females. From some information we received relative to the custom of tattooing, we were inclined to think it is frequently intended as a sign of mourning on the death of a chief, or any other calamitous event; for we were often told, that such a particular mark was in memory of such a chief, and so of the rest. It may be here too observed, that the lowest class of natives are often tattooed with a mark that distinguishes them as the property of some chief."

22. Model of an Otaheitean Canoe.

23. New Zealand Canoe.

24, 25, 26, and 27. Models of Canoes of different nations, Eskimaux, Nootka Sound, Davis's Straits, New Zealand, &c.

28. Lines for Fishing, made of human hair.

29. Basket to hold liquids, from the Sandwich Islands, South Seas.

30. Bread Pounder from Otaheite. It is made of black basalt, and is an astonishing effort of labour, executed by a people to whom the use of iron instruments are unknown. It is used in pounding the BREAD FRUIT.

31. SPEAR CASTER from New Zealand, with which the natives strike fish with a surprising celerity.

32, and 33. CAPS from Nootka or King George's Sound, made of sea grass, finely woven together; on one is designed the process of their Whale Fishery. "This, (says Capt. Cook,) though rudely executed, serves to shew, that though there is no appearance of the knowledge of letters among them, they have some notion of representing actions in a lasting way, independent of what may be recorded in their songs and traditions." They are worn by both sexes without distinction.

34. HATS, from the Sandwich Islands; made of the feathers of Parrots and other Birds.

35. MATTING from the South Sea Islands.

36. A Dancing Girl's APRON, from Otaheite.

37. A

37. A MANTLE from Nootka, or King George's Sound: This kind of ornament passes under the right arm, and ties over the left shoulder, by which means both arms are at liberty. It is made of flax so curiously knotted together, that on examination it must astonish the beholder, more especially when he considers that it was made by a nation to whom the loom is unknown.

38. WOODEN SWORD, from Botany Bay. It is worthy of remark, that when Capt. Cook first discovered New Holland, he was astonished to behold the natives so expert in handling the sword after the European manner, from which he concluded they had seen and copied the use of that weapon.

39. Bow and ARROWS from Owhyhee.

40. ARROWS of different nations.

41. Two small Cloaks made of Feathers to cover the shoulders, from the South Seas.

42. An IDOL, from the Sandwich Islands. This monstrous and uncouth representation of the human countenance is made of wicker-work, curiously covered with small feathers of various colours, wrought in the same manner as their cloaks. The eyes are made of large pearl shells, with a nut of black wood in the centre; the mouth is beset with a double row of Dog's teeth, which, together with the rest of the features, are strangely distorted.

Glass Case, No. III.

Most of the articles in this Case were presented to the Museum by Dr. James E. Smith, of Marlborough-street, London, President of the Linnæan Society.

Specimen of the bark of the Lagetto Tree, the curious texture of which resembles gauze. King Charles II. (it is said) had a pair of ruffles and a cravat made from this bark, which were presented to him by a merchant from Jamaica, which he frequently wore. The Cloth of the South Sea Islands is made from a similar Bark.

Five Specimen of the BANKSIA SERRATA in flower. This is one of the four species of Banksia described in the Supplementum Plantarum of Linnæus, specimens of which, are contained in the Herbarium of that great naturalist, now in the possession of Dr. J. E. Smith.

The Banksia Serrata is considered as the most stately of the genus. Its trunk is thick, and rugged; it is a native of New Holland, and received the denomination of Banksia in compliment to Sir Joseph Banks.

Banksia Serrata in Fruit, a fine species.—New Holland.

A non-descript Banksia in flower.

WOODEN PEAR, *Xylomelum Pyriforme*. This species was first discovered at Botany Bay, New Holland, when the coast of New South Wales was first explored by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. The natives call it the Merry-dugur-ro. The tree which bears this ligneous pear is an evergreen.

Heath-leaved BANKSIA; *Banksia Ericifolia*, from New Holland.

Yellow Gum from Botany Bay, *Xanthorrhœa Hastile*.

Cylindro

- Cylista Comosa*, from Sierra Leone.
Afzelia Speciosa, from Sierra Leone.
 Botany Bay FLAX, *Phormium Tenax*.
 Curious Flower of an unknown Plant.
 Beautiful everlasting Flower.
 Strings of Beads made of Aromatic Berries from South America.
 Pod of a very large BEAN.

On the first landing of the Stairs, turning to the left, the eye is attracted by the HORN of the NARWHAL, or SEA UNICORN, nine feet long. Of all the variety of weapons with which nature has armed her various tribes, there is not one so large or formidable as this. The horn or tooth of the Narwhal, is as straight as an arrow; it is about the thickness of a man's arm at the root, but gradually tapering to a sharp point, is beautifully wreathed or twisted, and is whiter and more hard than ivory. —Near to this horn is that of a very large RHINOCEROS, weighing upwards of ten pounds.

Glass Case, No. IV.

Contains a number of Miscellaneous Articles.

1. A pair of ancient knit SILK STOCKINGS, worked with crimson and gold.
2. A Gentleman's GLOVE, curiously embroidered with silver, supposed to have been used in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
3. Pair of GARTERS, curiously variegated.
4. WORK BAGS of curious workmanship, one of which is made of different coloured BEADS.
5. MUSICAL PIPES from China.
6. African IVORY ORNAMENT, curiously carved.
7. Curious PUNCH LADLE.
8. Small HORN of the NARWHAL, presented by S. Staniforth, Esq. Liverpool.

Over this Case hangs a variety of

CURIOSITIES FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

1. HALTER, made of the Bark of the LAGETTO or CABBAGE TREE.
2. MAUCASSONS, or SHOES, worn by the Indians of North America, ornamented with Porcupine quills, and tassels of red hair. The leather is said to be dressed in blood, which prevents the wearer's feet from freezing; on which account they are often used by Europeans in that country.
3. A QUIVER of POISONED ARROWS, with the TUBE used in discharging them; brought from Demerara. These instruments of destruction are nine inches long, and about the thickness of a small quill;

quill; they are made of a light wood sharply pointed, and are dipped in poison to the depth of two inches, which generally proves fatal to the object that is wounded by them; they are discharged with unerring certainty, by being blown through a hollow tube of wood, nine feet long. Near the Quiver hangs a small basket, which contains a down-like substance, a small piece of which is put into the tube after the arrow, which prevents the escape of the air, and causes it to fly with almost incredible velocity.

4. An ornamental BELT used by the North American Indians, for bringing home the skins of animals taken in hunting excursions.
5. Bow and FISH ARROWS, from the North West coast of America.
6. Several POUCHES, some of them very curious, from North America.
7. Pair of ornamental GARTERS, principally made of Porcupine Quills, from North America.
- 8, and 9. SCALPING KNIVES, the Sheaths finely ornamented, from North America.
10. A PURSE, or TOBACCO PIPE, made of the skin of the Stiffing or Squash, ornamented with tassels of Deer's hair, from North America.
- 11, and 12. MAUCASSONS, or Indian SHOES, same as No. 2.
13. Ornament for the Neck, made of the shells of some small hard Nut, from Demerara.
14. Bow and QUIVER of ARROWS from ditto.
15. Several MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS from Demerara, among which is a kind of Flute.
16. A great variety of Bows and ARROWS, from Surinam.
17. A MEXICAN GOURD.
18. GALUMET, or PIPE of PEACE, used by the North American Indians, to smoke Tobacco, bark leaf, or herb, when they enter into an alliance, on any serious occasion, or solemn engagement; this being among them the most sacred oath that can be taken, and the violation of it is thought deserving of the punishment of Heaven.
19. A SNOW SHOE, from Hudson's Bay, upwards of five feet long; it is very light, and covers such a space, as prevents the feet of the wearer from sinking into the snow.
20. A Pair of SNOW SHOES for a Child.
21. A Pair of SNOW SHOES from Canada, not so long as the preceding, but broader and rounder in front.
22. NECK ORNAMENT, made of feathers, from South America.
- 23, and 24. Two PALAQUINS or HAMMOCKS, of curious workmanship, from South America, presented to the Museum by the Hon. Col. St. Leger, of Dublin.

Small Glass Case, No. V.

A WAMPUM BELT, of great value among the Indian Chiefs of North America; often given as a pledge of honour.
 A CAP, from Africa, made of platted grass.
 CHINESE MONEY. These pieces have square holes through them, and are

are always strung together. Seventy-six of them are of the value of an English sixpence.

ROUGE, used by the Chinese Ladies to colour their faces.

RATTLES of the *RATTLE SNAKE*, or *Crotalus Horridus* of Lin.

N. B. The Skin of this Snake may be seen in the Room which contains the parts of Animals, &c.

Specimen of *CHAIN ARMOUR*.

Specimen of the *CLOTH* made of *ASBESTOS*, that will remain in the hottest fire without burning. Pliny mentions his having seen napkins of this cloth, which being taken from the table after a feast, were thrown into the fire, and by that means, were better cleansed than if they had been washed in water. But its principal use, according to that author, was for making shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corpse, so that the human ashes might be preserved distinct from those of the wood.

ASBESTOS, or *MINERAL FLAX*, in its natural state.

MICA, or *TALC*, used for windows before the invention of glass.

Clear white plates of this substance are used for glazing the lanterns of men of war, as fire has little effect on it.

AFRICAN CURIOSITIES.

No. 1. A singular *MUSICAL INSTRUMENT*, from the Slave Coast, somewhat resembling the Italian *Sticcado*; it is made of pieces of hard sonorous wood of different lengths placed upon a frame, under which are fixed gourds of various sizes. It is played upon by beating it with two sticks with balls at the end. On the coast of Africa they called it the *Balafou*; and when it is played by a skillful hand it produces an agreeable harmony.

2. A small kind of *STICCADO*, made of sonorous wood.

3. An *INSTRUMENT* consisting of a small square board, on which are fixed pieces of very pliant wood, which on being struck, produce a musical sound.

4. African King's *SCEPTRE*, in shape like a rod, being made of small split pieces of Bamboo cane. These are valued according to their length, for by that, the rank of the person is known. That of the King's being made of the longest joints of bamboo that can be found in his dominions.

5, 6, and 7. *CURIOUS CARTOON BOXES*.

8. A Circular *FAN*, covered with a parchment-like skin, curiously painted.

9. Several *POUCHES*, some of them very singular in construction.

10. A Pair of *SANDALS*, or *SHOES*. These, in Africa are seldom used.

11. Common *BLACK BOTTLE*, curiously cased with wicker work.

12. *AFRICAN COMB*, similar to that of the Sandwich Islands.

13. A

13. A rude *NECKLACE*, composed of stones, that have holes naturally through them without boring.

14. Various kinds of *GOURDS*, used as vessels to carry liquor.

15. *AFRICAN SPOON*, made of Wood.

16. *CURIOUS WOODEN FAN*.

17. A large Ladies' *POCKET*, or *POUCH*, finely embroidered with the Needle-work of the country.

18. African Female *APRON* or *FLAP*, made of matted grass.

19. African Bows and Quivers of long *POISONED ARROWS*.

20. Great variety of African *LANCES*, *ARROWS*, and *DAGGERS*.—*See the Daggers in the Armoury*.

21. A small *INSTRUMENT* similar to a *SCOTTISH MULL*, supposed to be used for the same purpose, viz. that of grinding tobacco into snuff.

22. African *LONG DRUM*, covered at the end with skin.

23. African Pair of *BELLOWS*, of very curious construction.

24. African *HARP*.

25. Very large *CALABASH* to carry water.

26. An African *FLAMBEAU*, made of Flag-leaves, filled with *Ambergris*.

27. *POUCH* or *POCKET*, made of Grass, used by Negro servants to carry letters, &c.

28. A kind of *HAMMOCK*, of singular net-work, used in Africa, either for sleeping or travelling.

29. Small *GOURDS*, covered with net work, on the mesh-knots of which are strung a kind of Black Berries, that produce a sound similar to Castinets. They are used by the Africans when they dance.

30. An African *CHARM* called *FETISH*, consisting of a *RAM'S HORN*, to which is suspended a brass chain and bell. This is worn round the neck, and is imagined by the wearer, to charm or drive away evil and tormenting Spirits, and preserve life. It was taken from the breast of a Black Man, engaged in battle, by Captain Clark of the ship *Roe-buck*, of Liverpool; who presented it to the Museum.

31. Specimen of *AFRICAN CLOTH*, made of grass.

32. A curious *SLEEPING NET* or *HAMMOCK*, from Africa, presented by Captain Roberts, of Liverpool.

Large Glass Case*.

CONTAINING CURIOSITIES FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Letter A.—A superb *CLOAK*, made of the black feathers of the Powhee bird, ornamented with a broad chequered border of red and yellow. This Cloak is so long as to touch the feet of the wearer, and is

* Several of the articles in this Case were once the property of the celebrated Captain Cook.

G.

considered

considered of the greatest value. It is worn by none except the Chiefs, and by them only on particular occasions; as they never appeared in them but three times during Captain Cook's stay at Owwhyhee, viz. at the procession of the King and his people to the ships, on their first arrival; in the tumult when the unfortunate commander fell a victim to their fury and mistaken resentment; and when two of the Chiefs brought his bones to Captain Clarke.

B.—Red feathered CLOAK, decorated with yellow, from ditto. The ground work of these elegant and singularly beautiful Cloaks is network wrought by the hand, upon which the feathers are so closely fixed, that the surface resembles the thickest and richest velvet, both in delicate softness and glossy appearance.

C.—A HELMET, composed of wicker-work, covered with red feathers.

D.—Another HELMET of a different construction, covered with black feathers. These Helmets, with the Dresses, form the principal riches of the Chiefs of the South Sea Islands.

E.—A large HAT, made of red, yellow, and black feathers; remarkable for its resemblance to those of Europe.

F.—Two NECK ORNAMENTS, made of different coloured feathers, from the Sandwich Islands.

G.—A BREAST-PLATE, or GORGET, from the Sandwich Islands.

H.—Small PAGOD or IDOL, of black wood, from ditto.

I.—WAR CLUB, from the Friendly Islands. This Club, which belonged to a Chief of Owwhyhee, is armed with a very hard, sharp, polished stone, which makes it somewhat like a Battle-axe; the other end is pointed for the purpose of a Pahoo or Dagger.

K.—A BASKET, from the Friendly Islands. That the untutored Indians of the South Seas exceed the artists of every civilized nation in this kind of work, the above Basket is a proof, for it is of so close a texture, as to hold any liquid. It was used by the gentleman (who brought it from the South Seas, and presented it to this Museum) as a punch-bowl.

L.—FISH-HOOK, from the Sandwich Islands.

M.—A NECKLACE, made of the Teeth of the Peccary.

N.—HEAD ORNAMENT, from ditto, made of mother of pearl and tortoise shell.

O.—A beautiful FLY-FLAP, purchased at the late sale of the Leverian Museum. In the first part of the Reference Catalogue to this once celebrated repository of curiosities, an ample account is given in a note how it came into possession of Sir Ashton Lever, which relation we will here insert for the information of the curious. Mr. Samwell, late surgeon of the ship Discovery, who published a Narrative of the Death of Capt. Cook, informs us, he brought this Fly-Flap home with him, of which he gives the following account:—"The Natives of the Sandwich Islands always endeavour to carry off the dead bodies of their friends slain in battle, even at the hazard of their own lives. This custom is probably owing to the barbarity with which they treat the body of an enemy, and the trophies they make of his bones; a remarkable instance of which I met with at Atowai. Tomataherei, the Queen of that island, one day paid us a visit on board the Discovery, accompa-

nied by her husband Tacoh, and one of her daughters by a former husband, whose name was Oteeche. The young Princess, who was called Orereemo-horancee, carried in her hand a very elegant Fly-Flap, of a curious construction. The upper part of it was variegated with alternate rings of tortoise-shell and human bone, and the handle, which was polished, consisted of the greater part of the Os Humeri (bone of the upper arm) of a Chief, called Mahowra; he had belonged to the neighbouring island of Oahoo, and in an hostile descent he made upon this coast, had been killed by Oteeche, who was then King of Otowai. His bones were in this manner carried about by Orereemo-horancee, as trophies of her father's victory. The mother and daughter set a great value upon it, and were not willing to part with it for any of our iron; but Tomataherei happening to cast her eye upon a wash-hand basin of mine, which was of Queen's ware, it struck her fancy, and she offered to exchange. I accepted of her proposal, and the bones of the unfortunate Mahowra came at last into my possession."

P.—An under Garment made of the Bark of the Touta or Cloth-tree, curiously decorated, from the Sandwich Islands; presented by the Rev. Adam Clarke.

Q. and R.—Two Caps from Africa; one made of Grass, which for fineness of workmanship and regularity of pattern, exceeds any thing of the kind of European manufacture. What must appear wonderful in this work of art is, that it is knit with wooden sticks after the manner of stockings.

The one marked R. was presented by Captain Campbell, and is made of the fibres of bark.

Near to this large Glass Case is placed, One Valve of the great Clamp Shell, or gigantic Cockle, *Chama Gigas* of Linnæus, from the island of Borneo. Its length is 42 inches, its breadth 24 inches, and its weight 236 pounds. A view of this specimen will easily reconcile us to the seemingly extravagant assertion of voyagers, who mention their having dined on a cockle, sufficiently large to feast a whole boat's crew.—This is the largest known species of the testaceous animals.

APARTMENT,

CONTAINING THE WORKS OF ART, MODELS IN RICE-PASTE, &c. &c.

No. 1. A superb PIECE of MECHANISM, originally a part of Cox's MUSEUM, out of which it was sold for 500l. It contains a variety of curious movements and figures; and is thus described in Mr. Cox's Catalogue:—

"A Goat made of molten copper, with the closest exactness, and in every respect a high finished imitation of the animal: it is chased with great skill, so that the shaggy hair, beard, or other parts, are surprisingly depicted; over the body is a housing, adorned with jewelry, bordered,

dered, fringed, and tasseled with pearls; upon the back are richly embossed ornaments in relief, which support an elegant case of fine workmanship; at the four bottom corners are leopards' heads, and at the upper corners gold eagles with extended wings; on each side, within frames of jewelry, are spiral stars, which are all set with stones; these, during the playing of the musical chimes fixed in the body of the animal, are set in motion, and have a most pleasing effect: upon the top of the case that contains the stars, are flower-pots of jewelers' work; over the flowers butterflies vibrate; a Gothic railing of rubies and emeralds surrounds the place where the flower-pots are placed, and within the railing are four golden branches, uniting at the top, where there is a large flower-pot, nosegay, and butterfly, finely set with different coloured stones. The pedestal that supports this magnificent piece, is a quadrangular rock, supported by four elephants, caparisoned and ornamented with pearls; at each corner are Tartarian figures, with javelins in their hands, striking at dragons fixed on the rock; within the recesses, in front, is a running stream of artificial water; festoons of foliage, finely chased and richly gilt, hang down on each side between the elephants. Two of these pieces were purchased at a great price in Canton, from whence they were sent with the presents annually made to the Court of Peking in that province.

2. A complete MODEL of a MAN of WAR, of 54 guns, nearly three feet in length, made entirely of glass.

3. A beautiful MODEL of a CHINESE PAGODA, or place of worship, made entirely of mother of pearl. This valuable piece was made in India; it is seven stories in height, and is richly ornamented with carving and gilding.

4. A complete MODEL of a MAN of WAR, made of ivory, only six inches long.

5. Eight BALLS of IVORY, cut within each other out of one solid piece, by the Chinese. What is the more astonishing in this work of art, is, that every ball is pierced of a different pattern, as fine as lace.

6. Three small PIECES in IVORY, done in China, representing a variety of their Summer-houses, Pagodas, &c.

7. A FLEET of SHIPS under sail, astonishingly curious and minute, in ivory.

8. Two very small PIECES in IVORY; one representing a Temple with a Landscape and Figures; in the other is distinctly cut a gentleman in his phaeton and four horses, with a servant on horseback after him, in size less than a sixpence.

9. Some beautiful TURNINGS in IVORY, by Mr. Perry of London.

10. A fine Piece of MOSAIC WORK, done in marble of its natural colour.

11. Two beautiful IMITATIONS of most of the English FLOWERS, made entirely of shells of their natural colour, by Miss Humphreys, of Leicester-square, London.

12. A CASE of FLOWERS, made of Butterflies' wings.

13. A LOOKING GLASS, which so distorts the human countenance, that few can look in it without being ashamed of, or laughing at, their own face.

14. An

14. An IMITATION of ENGRAVING, executed in Pen and Ink, by Mons. Mongenot, of the Royal Academy of Paris.

15. Representation of a TYGER, in its natural colours, done in Sand.

16. A PICTURE, which on being viewed in different directions, produces three different subjects.

17. A MODEL of a FOUNTAIN at the Palace of St. Cloud, executed in glass by the proprietor.

18. GROUP of FLOWERS, beautifully cut in marble. This is a wonderful production of art.

19. PORTRAIT of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in wood, finely turned in a lathe.

20. Representation of a HAWKING FALCON, curiously done in folded satin, by the Chinese.

21. A PICTURE representing various BIRDS, executed with their natural feathers.

22. Beautiful MODEL for an ANCIENT ARMOURY, on a scale of an inch to a foot. It contains accurate models and representations, of every kind of armour and warlike weapons used by our ancestors, from the time of the Norman conquest to the restoration of Charles II.

23. GROUP of FLOWERS cut in Card Paper, presented by Mr. Madden, Dublin.

24. A very fine CARVING in Wood, executed by Chevalier Aubert Parent, representing Flowers, Bird nest and young, dead Hare and Snipe; dedicated to Monsieur Metayer, treasurer to the Duke of Orleans; presented to this Museum by John Blackier, Esq. late Sheriff of Dublin.

25. PICTURE of a VULTURE and SNAKE, finely done in different coloured sand.

26. Pope GARGANELLI, or CLEMENT XIV, in coloured Wax.

27. Representation of HERCULES destroying the HYDRA, carved out of a piece of Amber, of extraordinary dimensions.

28. Fine BUST, as large as Life, of Master H. W. BETTY, the young Roscius, at the age of 14 years; cut in Carrara Marble, by Mr. Gahagan, London.

MODELS IN RICE-PASTE, WAX, &c.

No. 29. BUSTS of the four following British Admirals:—Lord HOOD, Lord BRIDPORT, Lord NELSON, and Sir THOMAS PAISLEY, modelled from life, by Mr. Gahagan.

30. Mr. KEMBLE, in the character of Cato, and Mrs. SIDDONS as Queen Catharine.

31. Mr. COOKE, in the character of King Richard the Third.

32. A pair of capital BUSTS of DEMOSTHENES and CINCINATUS, from the Antique Marbles at Rome.

33. BUSTS of the DYING SENECA and his wife PAULINA, from the Antique Marbles at Rome. Seneca was a celebrated philosopher, and preceptor to the Roman Emperor Nero, who, when he was ninety years of age, put him to death, on a frivolous charge of conspiracy. The veins of his arms and legs were opened, and he was put into a warm bath,

bath, to cause his blood to run more freely ; in this situation he is represented almost expiring. The extreme anguish, mixed with resignation, depicted in the countenance of this dying philosopher, is such as must excite admiration and pity in the breast of every beholder. The hand of Paulina (whose veins were opened at the same time, but who was afterwards recovered,) is inimitably fine, and attracts the attention of every close observer of human nature.

34. A fine CRUCIFIX.

35. A small BUST of VOLTAIRE, the celebrated French writer.

36. A small FIGURE, done from life, of the French General HUMBERT, who was taken prisoner in Ireland.

37. A very high-finished ANATOMICAL FIGURE, from the original of Dr. Hunter, shewing the muscles and tendons of the human body. This is done in Rice Paste of its natural colour, and has the exact appearance of the finest ivory.

38. PROFILE HEADS of the following celebrated Painters :—TITIAN, RAPHAEL, MICHAEL ANGELO, CORREGGIO, CARRACCI, and CARLO MARRATTI.

39. A most capital GROUP of FIGURES, exhibiting the progress of Intemperance ; finely modelled in colours, by Mr. Piercy.

40. An ancient Model, in white wax, of Henry VIII.

41. A beautiful Equestrian model, done in Rice Paste, of EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE.

42. An exquisite Model of the Death of VOLTAIRE, done in Rice Paste, by Mons. Querrin, of Cologne ; universally admired for its wonderful expression, and the delicacy with which it is finished.

43. Portrait of an unknown LADY, Rice Paste.

44. Two minute and beautiful MODELS in Wax, representing Groups of CUPIDS and FLOWERS.

45. A small Bell-glass, inclosing some curious Shells and Plants, being part of the LINNEAN COLLECTION, with a Specimen of the Hand-writing of that celebrated naturalist ; presented to the Museum by Dr. James E. Smith, P. L. S.

46. Small Bell-glass, containing the Skeleton of an unknown LEAF dissected, to shew the curious fibres.

47. Bell-Glass, inclosing a large *Nautilus Pompilius*, Lin.

In this Room, are also two superb Bell-Glasses, of very large dimensions ; one containing a variety of Humming-Birds, and the other an assemblage of the most rare and beautiful Shells and Corals, elegantly disposed.

Bell-Glass of Shells.

This Glass, which turns on a pivotted frame, supported by four crabs, exquisitely carved in wood, contains the following Shells, named according to LINNÆUS :—

No. 1. PARTRIDGE TUN.

2. ORGAN CORAL

3.

from Japan.

4.

4.

5.

6. *Murex Ramosus*.

7.

8. *TROCHUS*.

9.

10. *Murex Indica*.

11. *Conus Textile*.

12.

13. MARBLE CONE, *Conus Marmoreus*.

14.

15. RIBBON SNAIL, *Turbo Petholatus*.

16.

17. WILD BOAR, *Murex Haustellum*.

18.

19. *Flustra Foliacea*

20. *Echinus* unknown.

21. MITRE-SHELL, *Voluta Episcopalis*.

22. White branched CORAL.

23.

24. POACHED EGG, *Cypræa Ovata*.

25.

26. ASSES-EAR, *Haliotus Assinium*.

27. SUN TROCHUS, *Trochus Niloticus*.

28. *Helix Egophthalmos*.

29.

from Botany Bay.

30.

31. Painted NERITE.

32.

33.

34. *Conus Litteratus*.

35.

36. *Madrepora Ananas*.

37.

38.

39.

40. BANDED PIKEMAN, *Buccinum Maculatum*.

41.

42.

43.

44. PELLUCID OYSTER, *Ostrea Pellucens*.

45. BRONZE LIMPET, *Patella*.

46. GOLD BROCADE, *Voluta Porphyria*.

47. AGATE BULLA, *Bulla Achatina*.

48. STRAWBERRY COCKLE, *Cardium Flavum*.

49. *Buccinum Glaucum*.

50. *Buccinum Erinaceus*.

51. *Madrepora Areolata*.

52. *Buccinum Dimidiatum*.

53. Purple-side Gorgonia, *Gorgonia Sanguinolenta*.

54. Tuber-

54. Turberculated PAPER NAUTILUS, *Argonauta Nodosa*.

This is the animal from which man is first supposed to have learned the art of sailing. Pope, in his Essay on Man, alludes to it, where he says,

"Learn of the little Nautilus to sail,
"Spread the light oar, and catch the flying gale."

Pliny describes it thus, "But amongst the principal miracles of nature is the animal called Pompilos, or Nautilus: it ascends to the surface of the sea in a supine posture, and gradually raising itself up, forces, by means of its tube, all the water from the shell, in order that it may swim the more readily; then throwing back the two foremost arms, displays between them a membrane of wonderful tenuity, which acts as a sail, while with the remaining arms it rows itself along, the tail in the middle acting as a helm to direct its course; and thus pursues its voyage like a little ship, till alarmed by any appearance of danger, when it takes in the water, and descends.

55. ROSE MADREPORE, *Madrepora Rosea*.

56. RED CORAL, *Gorgonia Nobilis*.

57. Black-jointed CORAL, *Isis Hippuris*.

58. Black CORAL.

59.

60.

61.

62. *Murex Babylonius*.

63.

64.

65. *Buccinum Dimidiatum*.

67. Bear-paw COCKLE, *Tellina Scripta*.

68.

69.

70.

71. HARP SHELL, *Buccinum Harpa*.

72. *Cardium Hemecardium*

73. MUSIC SHELL, *Voluta Musica*.

74. OPAL MUSCLE, *Mytilus*.

75. MUSIC SHELL, *Voluta Musica*.

76.

77.

78.

79. HARP SHELL, *Buccinum Harpa*.

80.

81. *Murex Longicauda*.

82. Spotted MELON, *Voluta Indica*.

83. AMERICAN MUSCLE, *Mytilus*.

84. NECKLACE CONE, *Conus Glaucus*.

85.

86.

87.

88. PEGASUS, *Pegasus draco*, Lin.

This

This fish is an inhabitant of the Indian seas, and on account of the size of its pectoral fins, it is supposed, that like the flying fish, it can support itself some moments in the air, while it springs occasionally over the surface of the water.

Bell-Glass of Humming Birds.

This Glass stands upon an elegant bronzed Egyptian tripod, which strikes the eye by its neatness and simplicity of workmanship. It contains the following Birds, at present known, named according to LINNEUS.

Say who can paint
Like Nature? can Imagination boast,
Amid her gay creation, hues like these? THOMPSON.

Of all animated beings (says Buffon) the Fly-Bird is the most elegant in form, and superb in colours. The precious stones polished by art, cannot be compared to this jewel of nature. Her miniature productions are ever the most wonderful; she has placed it in the order of birds, at the bottom of the scale of magnitude; but all the talents that are only shared amongst the others, she has bestowed profusely on this little favourite. The emerald, the ruby, and the topaz, sparkle in its plumage, which is never soiled by the dust of the ground. It is inconceivable how much these brilliant birds add to the high finish and beauty of the western landscape. No sooner is the sun risen, than numerous kinds are seen fluttering abroad: their wings are so rapid in motion, that it is impossible to discern their colours, except by their glittering; they are never still, but continually visiting flower after flower, and extracting the honey. For this purpose they are furnished with a forked tongue, which enters the cup of the flower, and enables them to sip the nectared tribute; upon this alone they subsist. In their flight they make a buzzing noise, not unlike a spinning wheel; whence they have their name.

The Nests of these birds are not less curious than their form: they are suspended in the air at the extremity of an orange branch, a pomegranate, or a citron tree, and sometimes even to a straw pendant from a hut, if they find one convenient for the purpose. The female is the architect, while the male goes in quest of materials, such as fine cotton, moss, and the fibres of vegetables. The nest is about the size of half a walnut. They lay two eggs at a time, and never more, in appearance like small peas, as white as snow, with here and there a yellow speck. The time of incubation continues twelve days, at the end of which the young ones appear, being then not larger than a Blue Bottle Fly. "I could never perceive," says Father Dutertre, "how the mother fed them, except that she presented the tongue covered entirely with honey extracted from flowers." Those who have tried to feed them with syrups could not keep them alive more than a few weeks; these aliments, though of easy digestion, are very different from the delicate nectar collected from the fresh blossoms. It has been alledged by various naturalists, that during the winter season they remain torpid, suspended by the bill from the bark of a tree, and awakened into life when the flowers begin

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to

to blow; but these fictions are rejected, for Catesby saw them through the year at St. Domingo and Mexico, where Nature never entirely loses her bloom. Sloane says the same of Jamaica, only that they are more numerous after the rainy season; and prior to both, Marcgrave mentions them as being frequent the whole year in the woods of Brazil. The method of obtaining these minute birds is to shoot them with sand, or by means of the Trunk-Gun; they will allow one to approach within five or six paces of them. It is easy to lay hold of the little creature while it hums at the blossom. It dies soon after it is caught, and serves to decorate the Indian Girls, who wear two of these charming birds, as pendants from their ears. The Indians, indeed are so struck and dazzled with the brilliancy of their various hues, that they have named them the *Beams or Locks of the Sun*. Such is the history of this little being, who flutters from flower to flower, breathes their freshness: wantons on the wings of the cooling zephyrs; sips the nectar of a thousand sweets; and resides in climes, where reigns the beauty of eternal spring.

- No. 1. TOPAZ HUMMING BIRD, (*Trochilus Pella*) inhabits Surinam.
2. TOPAZ do. female.
3. Do. do. do.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. SAPPHIRE and EMERALD H. (*Trochilus Bicolor*, Lin.) inhabits Gaudaloupe.
8. LEAST HUMMING BIRD, (*Trochilus Minimus*) inhabits South America. This is the least of all known Birds.
9. LEAST H. female and nest.
10. VIOLET-EARED H. (*Trochilus Auritus*) inhabits Brazil and Guiana.
11. LITTLE H. (*Trochilus Exilis*) inhabits Guiana.
12. GREEN JACAMAR (*Galbula Viridis*) inhabits the moist woods of Guiana and Brazil.
13. RUBY-NECKED H. (*Trochilus Mochitus*) inhabits Guiana, Brazil, and Surinam.
14. GREY-BELLIED H. (*Trochilus Pegasus*) inhabits Cayenne.
15. BLACK-CAPPED H. (*Trochilus Polytmus*) inhabits South America and Jamaica.
16. GARNET-THROATED H. (*Trochilus Auratus*.)
17. Do. do. female.
18. RED-BREADED H. (*Trochilus Jugularis*) inhabits Surinam.
19. GREEN and BLUE H. (*Trochilus Ourissia*) inhabits Surinam.
20. D. do. female.
21. HONEY-SUCKING H. (*Trochilus Mellifugus*) inhabits Cayenne.
22. Do. do. female.
23. Do. do.
24. BLACK-BREADED H. (*Trochilus Gramineus*)
25. COLLARED CREEPER, (*Certhia Chalybea*) inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; feeds on insects and the nectar of flowers; sings charmingly.
26. BLACK and VIOLET CREEPER, (*Certhia Brasiliensis*) inhabits Brazil.
27. GOLDEN

27. GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, (*Motacilla Regulus*) inhabits the whole world; is the least of British Birds, and sings melodiously.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.

No. 1. A CHINESE PAGOD, or IDOL, made of brass, somewhat in the shape of a Lion, with an aperture in the back for putting in incense and fire, the smoke of which ascends through the mouth.

2. INDIAN HOUCA, or TOBACCO PIPE. The snake or pipe through which the smoke is conveyed to the mouth, is a flexible tube, covered with red silk, about five yards long; at the end of this is a vessel, in the form of a bell, several pounds weight, which is filled with water, sometimes rose-water; from the top of this bell rises another small tube, about ten inches long, at the end of which is the head of the pipe, which contains the substance they smoke, composed of odoriferous herbs mixed with other things. It is lighted by putting small balls of charcoal upon it; when they begin to draw, the smoke ascends through the water, and comes through the long tube into the mouth quite cool, and much pleasanter than by the common manner. This method of smoking is considered as a luxury among the natives of the East, and they have a servant whose office it is to attend his master with his pipe.

3. A beautiful CHINESE BOW and ARROWS. The bow is made of horn, finely painted and japanned, and when unstrung, turns back in such a manner that the ends nearly touch. The method of uniting the horn for these Bows is unknown to Europeans.—See this Bow in the Armoury.

4. A CHINESE HALBERT, the stock inlaid with mother of pearl.—See Armoury.

5. CHINESE two edged pointed SWORD.—See ditto.

6. A CHINESE SHIELD, made of Buffalo's hide, japanned and painted.—See ditto.

7. A left handed two edged SWORD.—See ditto.

8. Various kinds of Men and Women's SHOES, from China.

9. CURIOUS STOCKINGS, from ditto.

10. Model of the LEG of a CHINESE LADY, who had worn the Iron Shoe, taken from one in possession of Sir Joseph Banks. This ridiculous custom practised by the Chinese on the fashionable ladies, it is said, is to prevent them from straying too much from home. The manner of performing it is thus. When the child is three years old, the bones of the feet are broken, and a tight bandage put on, over which they fix an Iron Shoe, which prevents the growth of the foot, and makes the wearer have an awkward gait in walking. The Shoes which fit this Model are in Case No. 2, and Miscellaneous Case No. 2.

11. TWO FANS from China; one made of feathers, the other is of a curious construction, and is made of ivory.

12. A

12. A Chinese SUN FAN, seven feet long.
13. A FLY FLAP, carried in the hand to keep the flies from the face. Some have a servant whose employment is the performance of this office.
14. A BANNER, carried before the Emperor of China when he goes in person to the wars; it is composed of silk of various colours, the middle of which is ornamented with a number of the most horrible figures that can be conceived.
15. A Man's HAT, made of cane lacquered, on which are some Chinese characters.
16. Another HAT, made of cane.
17. WHISTLING ARROWS from China, the heads of which are made of horn perforated with holes, which, by cutting the air in their flight, produce a loud whistling sound, whence the name. The same kind of Arrows were formerly used in England, and shot from one friendly camp to another, by way of signals.
- 18, and 19. Two MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, with three strings, played upon after the manner of a Guitar; they have a kind of drum at the end, one of which is covered with the skin of a snake. Presented by H. Blundell, Esq. of Ince.
20. CHINESE CONG, which is an instrument of semi-metal resembling a pot-lid; this on being struck produces a sound, similar to the tone of a large bell. They are suspended by the Chinese at the head of every vessel when tracked along the canals, and struck as occasion requires, by the people on board, to inform the trackers when to desist hauling, and when to resume their labour. By this method much confusion is prevented, where the great concourse of vessels would be continually running foul of each other, if not warned by this contrivance. These Congs have so many various notes, that the trackers know perfectly when the signal is made from the vessel they are hauling. They are likewise used at the garrisons, and beat at the approach of a Viceroy or Mandarin of rank, &c.
21. A Pair of BRAMIN'S SHOES, from the East-Indies. Perhaps no article of dress to the eyes of an European will appear more extraordinary than these shoes. They are made of hard wood, of one piece, in the form of the sole of a common shoe, raised from the ground about the height of a patten, by a projecting piece of wood being left at the front and at the heel. The means by which they are fastened to the feet, is by a peg of wood, that stands between the two largest toes, which secures them in walking.
22. WEAPON, used by the Polligars in the East-Indies. They are thrown with amazing velocity and certainty, being principally aimed at the legs of their enemies.
23. Part of the Mainsail of the Ship RESOLUTION, Capt. John Pettrew, of Liverpool, which was rent and knotted in an extraordinary manner, in a gale of wind on the 14th of August, 1802.
24. Several French SHOES or CLOCS, called Shabots.
25. ROPE made of Wood, found in the Bog of Allen, County of West Meath, Ireland. Used by the peasants for agricultural purposes. Presented by Leo. M'Nally, Esq. Dublin.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

QUADRUPEDS.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,

Thou sitt'st above those heavens

To us invisible, or dimly seen

In these thy lowest works; yet these declare

Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.

MILTON.

No. 1. VARIEGATED, TUFTED, OR URSINE BABOON,

(Simia Mormon, Lin.)

This Baboon is very numerous about the Cape of Good Hope, and is one of the largest of this tribe of animals, measuring, when full grown, nearly five feet in height. It is very strong, fierce, and libidinous, yet at the same time is capable of attachment and gratitude. One that was sent to the proprietor of this Museum, in the year 1803, had two deep wounds in its loins, owing to the pressure of a heavy chain by which it was confined, fridging the skin in such a manner, as almost to sever the flesh from the bone; on appearing anxious to examine the wounds, it presented the lacerated part to inspection, and after one side was dressed with a very sharp mixture, (though at the same time it was agonized with pain,) it opened the other wound for the same application, which it continued to do, until such time as the excoriated places were healed. It remained at the Museum some time afterwards, and although mischievous to the family, yet on the least motion of the hand, or on uttering an angry word, it was all attention and submission. These baboons in their native country do considerable damage to the gardens and plantations, carrying on their depredations in large troops, with such boldness and resolution, as excite astonishment.

2. NEGRO MONKEY, (Simia Maura, Lin.)

That sagacious observer of nature, Mr. G. Edwards, seems to have been the first describer of this species. It is a native of Ceylon and Guinea.

3. STRIATED MONKEY, (Samia Jacchus, Lin.)

This extraordinary little animal, no larger than a Squirrel, is an inhabitant of Brazil. In a native state, these Monkeys are supposed to feed upon fruits, but in a state of confinement they will occasionally feed on insects, snails, &c. Edwards, in his Gleanings, makes mention of a pair of these animals, which belonged to a London merchant, who resided at Lisbon, had young at that place. These, at their birth were exceeding

exceeding ugly, having no fur. They would frequently cling fast to the teats of the dam; and when they grew a little, they used to hang upon her back and shoulders. When she was tired, she would rub them off against the wall or whatever else was near, as the only mode of ridding herself of them. On being forced from the female, the male immediately took them to him, and suffered them to hang round him, to ease her of the burthen. This kind of Monkey is very scarce.

4. THE MADAGASCAR BAT, (*Vespertilio Vampyrus*, Lin.)

This uncommon animal is called by Buffon the *Rouissette*; it measures nearly three feet from the tip of one wing to the other; the body is nearly as large as that of a cat, but it resembles a rat in the shape of the head; it is covered with short hair of a reddish brown colour; the top of each wing is armed with a strong claw, with which it fastens itself to the branches of trees; it has likewise five sharp claws on each foot. Some of these animals grow to an enormous size; and in the islands of the East-Indies they are sometimes seen in such numbers, that they darken the air at noon-day. They are carnivorous, and very voracious. In a scarcity of flesh and fish, they feed on vegetables and fruits of every kind. This is the Bat to which Linnaeus applied the title of Vampyre, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given relative to its power of sucking the blood of men and cattle.

5. WHITE BAT, (*Vespertilio Auritus* Var. Lin.) This is a variety of the long-eared Bat.

6. THE SLOTH, (*Bradypus Tridactylus*, Lin.)

These are of all quadrupeds the most slothful and indolent. "Nature (says the Count de Buffon) seems to have created this ill constructed mass of deformity for nothing but misery." They have neither canine nor incisive teeth; their eyes are dull and heavy; their mouths wide and thick; their fur resembles dried grass; their thighs are almost disjointed from their haunches; their legs are very short, and badly shaped; they have no soles to their feet, nor toes separately moveable, but only two or three claws, excessively long, crooked downwards and backwards. They can neither seize on prey, nor feed on flesh, and are therefore reduced to live on leaves and wild fruits. They take up a long time in crawling to a tree, and are still longer in climbing to its branches. When at last one of them has accomplished its end, it fastens itself to a tree, crawls from branch to branch, and by degrees strips the whole of its foliage; in this manner it remains several weeks without moistening its food; and when it has consumed its store, and the tree is left quite naked, unable to descend, it continues on till hunger presses, which becoming more powerful than the fear of danger, or even death itself, it drops to the ground, without being capable of exerting any effort to break the violence of the fall. Its manners are sluggish to an excessive degree; its general appearance disgusting; its voice plaintive, piteous, and even horrible. It can live a prodigious time without food; Kircher says forty days. It has vast strength in the paws, and fastens its claws into any thing with such force, that they cannot be disengaged; hence, when beasts of prey attack this animal, it adheres

adheres to them so strongly, that they both are found dead in each other's grasp.

7. MIDDLE ANT-EATER, (*Myrmecophaga Tetradactyla*, Lin.)

Inhabits South America, goes out in the night, and sleeps during the day; when irritated, it seizes on a stick or other object with its fore claws, and fights sitting on his hind legs; the extremity of the tail is naked and prehensile, by means of which, it is enabled to suspend itself to the branches of trees.

8. LEAST ANT-EATER, (*Myrmecophaga Didactyla*, Lin.)

Inhabits Guinea, and the hottest parts of South America. It climbs trees in quest of a species of Ants that build their nests among the branches; they thrust out their clammy tongue into the nest, and draw it into their mouths covered with insects. Their tail is of great use to them in climbing, for they twist it round the branches to prevent their falling.

9. PORCUPINE ANT-EATER, (*Myrmecophaga Aculeata*, Shaw.)

This is one of those curious animals which have been lately discovered in New Holland. It differs from all the other Ant-Eaters in having the body covered with sharp spines, resembling Porcupine's quills, only they are shorter and thicker in proportion. It has a remarkably long tubular snout, with a very small mouth, out of which it shoots its worm-like tongue, in the same manner as the others. It burrows under the ground with the greatest ease, nature having furnished it with amazing strength in its legs and feet.

10. LONG-TAILED MANIS, (*Manis Tetradactyla*, Lin.)

This rare animal is a native of India and Africa. It is perfectly gentle and harmless, though it has the most formidable appearance, being entirely covered with large sharp scales, which it erects when irritated. Buffon says, "The most cruel and voracious of beasts, such as the Tyger and the Panther, make but useless efforts to devour these armed animals; they tread upon, and roll them, but when they attempt to seize them, they are grievously wounded; they can neither terrify them by their violence, nor crush them by their weight." This animal has a strong affinity to the Ant-Eaters, from which they chiefly differ in the covering of their body.

11. SHORT-TAILED MANIS, (*Manis Pentadactyla*, Lin.)

This animal differs from the former, in being of a shorter and stronger form, and in having the scales much broader. In the neighbourhood of Bengal it is called Vajracite, or the Thunder-bolt reptile, from the excessive hardness of its scales, which are said to be capable of giving fire with a flint. It is sometimes found of the length of six feet, but seldom more than half that size.

12. NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO, (*Dasybus Novemcinctus*, Lin.)

It received the name of Armadillo, or Hog in Armour, from the Spaniards, and from the impenetrable coat of mail with which it is furnished by nature for its defence. It is a native of South America, where there are several kinds of them; but the principal difference consists in the number of bands, or folds, of which the armour that covers the body is composed. It is a harmless, inoffensive animal; feeds on roots, fruits, and other vegetables; grows very fat, and is much esteemed for the

the delicacy of its flesh. The Indians hunt it with small dogs trained for the purpose: when it is surprised, it runs to its hole, or attempts to make a new one, which it does with great expedition, having strong claws on the fore feet, with which it adheres so firmly to the ground, that if it should be caught by the tail whilst making its way into the earth, its resistance is so great that it will sometimes leave it in the hands of its pursuers; to avoid this, the hunter has recourse to artifice, and by tickling it with a stick it gives up its hold, and suffers itself to be taken alive. If no other means of escape be left, it rolls itself up within its covering, by drawing in its head and legs, and bringing its tail round them, as a band to connect them more forcibly together; in this situation it sometimes escapes by rolling itself over the edge of a precipice, and generally falls to the bottom unhurt.

13. COMMON SEAL, (*Phoca Vitulina*, Lin.)

This animal is a native of the European Seas, and is found about all the coasts of the northern hemisphere, and even as far as the opposite one, being seen in vast numbers about the Southern polar regions.—We are informed by Mr. Pennant, that it also inhabits some fresh water lakes, as that of Baiket, Oron, &c. Seals may often be observed sleeping on the rocks, near the coast; but when approached too near, they suddenly precipitate themselves into the water. Sometimes they sleep sound, and it is affirmed by some, that the Seal sleeps more profoundly than most other quadrupeds. The structure of the Seal is so singular, that, as Buffon well observes, it was a kind of model, on which the imagination of the Poets formed their Tritons, Sirens, and Sea-gods; with a human head, the body of a quadruped, and the tail of a fish. The Seal is possessed of a considerable degree of intelligence, and may be tamed, so as to become familiar. The female Seals produce their young in the winter season, and seldom bring more than two at a birth. It is said, that they suckle the young ones for about the space of a fortnight on the spot where they are born, after which they take them out to sea, and instruct them in swimming and seeking their food, which consists of fish, sea weeds, &c. The Seal is supposed to be long-lived, Buffon says it attains an hundred years. The voice of a full grown Seal is like the barking of a dog; that of the young resembles the mewling of a kitten. They are said to delight in thunder storms, and at such periods to sit on the rocks and contemplate with seeming delight the convulsions of the elements. Seals are generally very fat, and are hunted for the sake of their oil. The Seal in this Museum was brought alive from Ireland and lived sometime after, in the possession of the proprietor.

14. PANTHER, (*Felis Pardus*, Lin.)

The Panther is an untameable animal, and is next in size to the Tiger. It inhabits Africa, Barbary, and the remotest parts of Guinea; is extremely fierce, and attacks every living creature without distinction, but happily prefers the flesh of brutes to that of mankind. The ancients were well acquainted with these animals. The Romans drew prodigious numbers from Africa, for their public shows. Scarus exhibited 150 of them at one time; Pompey, 410; and Augustus, 420. They probably thinned the coasts of Mauritania of these animals; but they still

will swarm in the southern parts of Guinea. The Skin of this Panther was presented by Mr. Pollito.

MARGAY, OR TYGER CAT, (*Felis Tigrina*, Lin.)

This diminutive species of Tyger, which is scarcely as large as the domestic Cat, is a native of South America. In the disposition of its colours it greatly resembles the Panther. It is very fierce and untameable.

15. THE ICHNEUMON, (*Viverra Ichneumon*, Lin.)

In India, but still more in Egypt, the Ichneumon has always been considered as one of the most useful and estimable of animals; since it is an inveterate enemy to serpents, rats, and other noxious creatures which infest those regions. In India it attacks with courage, that most dreadful reptile, the Cobra de Capello, or hooded Snake. It also diligently seeks for the eggs of Crocodiles; for which reason, as well as its general usefulness in destroying all manner of troublesome reptiles, it was held in such a high degree of veneration by the ancient Egyptians, as to be regarded as a minor deity, or one of those benevolent beings proceeding from the Parent of the Universe. For the purposes above specified it is still domesticated by the Indians and Egyptians, in the same manner as the Cat in Europe; and it has also the merit of being easily tamed, and performing with alacrity, all the offices of that creature. Like many others of this tribe, it is a most dangerous enemy to several animals larger than itself; over which it gains a victory, and sucks their blood. In a wild state it frequents rivers; in quest of prey, where, it is reported to swim and dive like an Otter, and continue a length of time under water. As it is a native of warm climates, it of course is greatly injured by a removal to the cold regions of Europe, to the variations of which, it generally falls a victim.

16. THE CIVET, (*Viverra Civetta*, Lin.)

This animal is sometimes erroneously called the Musk Cat. It is a native of the hottest climates of Africa and Asia; yet it is capable of living in temperate or even in cold countries, if it be carefully defended against the injuries of air, and provided with delicate and succulent food. The Civet Cat is a wild fierce animal, and feeds on its prey in the same manner as the Fox. In Holland they are frequently reared for the sake of their perfume, which greatly resembles musk.—This is produced in a pouch under the tail; and those that keep them for this purpose, put them into a long narrow box in which they cannot turn; this box is opened behind twice or thrice a week by the person who collects the perfume, who drags the animal backwards by the tail, and keeps it in that situation by placing a bar before it, while with a small spoon he scrapes the odoriferous substance from the pouch in which it is produced.

17. ERMINE, (*Mustela Erminea*, Lin.)

Is found principally in the wilds of Russia, and other cold countries. It is from the skin of this animal that the valuable white fur is made. They are said to change their colour, being brown in summer, and white in winter.

18. THE COATI, OR BRAZILIAN WEASEL, (*Viverra Nasua*, Lin.)

It inhabits Brazil and Guiana, runs up trees very nimbly, eats like a

dog, and holds its food between its forelegs like a bear. It is said to gnaw its own tail.

19. SQUASH, OR STIELING, (*Viverra Zibethica*,) Lin.

It is a native of Mexico; and feeds on beetles and small birds. It destroys poultry, of which it only eats the brains. When afraid, or irritated, it voids an offensive kind of odour, which no creature dares to approach. Professor Kalm was in danger of being suffocated by one that was pursued into a house where he slept; and it affected the cattle so much that they bellowed through pain.

20. PETAURINA OPOSSUM, (*Didelphis Pelaurus*, Var.)

The size, colour, and form, of the Petaurina, or Great Flying Opossum of New Holland, renders it one of the most beautiful and extraordinary of Quadrupeds. The whole length is rather more than three feet, of which the tail is nearly one half. The body is about the size of a small Rabbit, and the general appearance is that of a Flying Squirrel. An expansile membrane, covered with fur, stretches from the fore to the hind legs on each side of the body, which enables the animal to spring at pleasure to a great distance. The general colour of these animals is a deep grey brown; but the one in this Collection is of a uniform white, with a very faint shade of grey down the back. The natives of Botany Bay call it *Hepoona Roo*.

21. THE GREAT KANGUROO, (*Didelphis Gigantea*, Lin. *Macropus Major*, Shaw's Zoo.)

Of all the animals which the vast Island, or rather Continent, of Australasia has presented to our view, the Kangaroo must be considered as one of the most extraordinary; its size, general conformation, teeth, and other particulars, conspiring to render it a most interesting object to every naturalist. The first discovery of this remarkable Quadruped, was in the year 1770, when Capt. Cook was stationed on the Coast of New Holland. It is the only Quadruped our colorists have yet met with in New South Wales that supplies them with animal food. There are two kinds; the largest that has been shot weighed about 140lbs. and measured from the point of the nose to the end of the tail, 6 feet 1 inch; the tail, 2 feet 1 inch; head, 8 inches; fore legs, 1 foot; hind legs, 2 feet 8 inches; circumference of the fore part of the body near the legs, 1 foot 1 inch; and of the hind part, 3 feet. The smaller kind seldom exceed 60lbs. This animal is furnished with a pouch similar to that of the Opossum, in which its young is nursed and sheltered. It feeds on grass and other vegetable substances. In their native state these animals are said to feed in herds of 30 or 40 together; and one is generally observed to be stationed as if apparently on the watch, at a distance from the rest. One of the most remarkable particularities of the Kangaroo is the extraordinary faculty which it possesses of separating at pleasure, to a considerable distance, the two long fore teeth in the lower jaw. The Kangaroo may be considered in some degree as naturalized in England, several having been kept for many years in the Royal domains at Richmond, which have, during their residence there, produced young, and promise to render this most elegant animal a permanent acquisition to our country.

22. RAT

22. RAT KANGUROO. (*Macropus Minor*, Shaw.)

This species, which, from its colour and the general aspect of its upper parts has obtained the title of the Kangaroo Rat, is about the size of a rabbit: the general shape of the animal resembles that of the Kangaroo, but is far less elegant, the proportion of the parts less pleasing, and the hair, which is a dusky cinereous brown, of a coarser nature. In its teeth it agrees with the great Kangaroo, except that it has eight instead of six front teeth in the upper jaw, the two middle ones being sharp pointed: the fore teeth in the lower jaw are like those of the great Kangaroo as to shape and position, but are smaller in proportion; the grinders are three in number on each side both above and below, the foremost being fluted or channelled with several longitudinal ribs; the two remaining ones plain. The structure of the hind feet in this species resembles those of the Kangaroo, but the fore feet have only four toes. The female is furnished with an abdominal pouch for the reception of the young. Some of this species were imported in a living state from New Holland, and brought forth young. Its native name is *Polo Roo*.

23. POLAR, OR WHITE BEAR, (*Ursus Maritimus*,) Lin. Sys. Nat. Gmel.

This is a far larger species than the common Bear, and is said to have been sometimes found of the length of 12 feet. The head and neck are of a more lengthened form than in the common Bear, and the body itself is longer in proportion. The whole animal is white, the ears round and small; the eyes little, and the teeth of extraordinary magnitude: the hair is of great length, and the limbs are extremely large and strong. It seems confined to the coldest parts of the globe; being found within 80 degrees of north latitude, as far as any navigators have yet penetrated. The shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitsbergen, are its principal places of residence; but it is said to be carried sometimes on the floating ice as far south as Newfoundland. The Polar Bear is an animal of tremendous strength and fierceness. Barentz, in his voyage in search of a north-east passage to China, had proofs of the ferocity of the animals, in the Island of Nova Zembla, where they attacked the seamen, seizing them in their mouths; carrying them off with the greatest ease, and devouring them in the sight of their comrades. It is said, that they sometimes will attempt to board armed vessels, at a distance from shore, and have been repelled with difficulty. The usual food of the Bear consists of seals, fish, and the carcasses of whales; but when on land, they prey on deer and other animals. They eat also various kinds of berries they happen to find. They are frequently seen in Greenland in droves, allured by the scent of the flesh of seals, and they will sometimes surround the dwellings of the natives, and attempt to break in; and it is added, that the most successful method of repelling them is by the smell of burnt feathers. They grow extremely fat, a hundred pounds of grease having been taken from a single beast. The flesh is said to be coarse, but the skin is valued for the coverings of various kinds, and the Greenlanders often wear it as a clothing. The split tendons are said to form an excellent thread. During the summer they reside chiefly on the ice-islands, and pass frequently from one to the other; being expert swimmers. They have been seen on these ice-islands at the distance of more than 80 miles from land, preying and feeding

feeding as they float along. They lodge in dens, formed in the vast masses of ice, which are piled in a stupendous manner, leaving great caverns beneath: here they breed, and bring forth one or two at a time. The affection between the parent and young is so great, that they will sooner die than desert each other. They follow their dams a long time, and grow to a large size before they quit them. During winter they retire, and bed themselves deep beneath the snow or else beneath the fixed mountains of ice, where they pass in a state of torpidity the long and dismal arctic nights, appearing only with the return of the Sun. The skins of the Polar Bear, says Pennant, were formerly offered by the hunters in the arctic regions to the high altars of cathedrals and other churches, for the priest to stand on during the celebration of mass in winter. Presented by S. Staniforth, Esq. of Liverpool.

24. WHITE MOLE, (*Talpa Europæa*, Var. Lin.)

25. BLACK RAT, (*Mus Rattus*, Lin.)

This species is now almost extinct, (though formerly very common) being nearly extirpated by the common rat, which is originally a native of Norway.

26. WHITE RAT, (*Mus Decumanus*, Var. Lin.) caught in a mill near Warrington.

27. MARMOT, (*Arctomys Marmota*, Lin.)

The Marmot, when taken young, is more capable of being tamed than any other wild animal; it will easily learn to perform feats with a stick, to dance and obey the voice of its master; it bears a great antipathy to the dog, and when it becomes familiar in a house, and is certain of being supported by its master, it will in his presence attack the largest dogs, and boldly fasten on them with its teeth. They are natives of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, and remain in a torpid state from the end of September to the beginning of April. They live in societies, from five to fourteen in number, in burrows which have several passages constructed with great art; the principal apartment at the end is warmly lined with moss and hay; and it is asserted, that this work is carried on by the whole company, that some cut the finest grass, others pull it up, others take it in their turn to convey it to the hole; upon this occasion, it is added, one of them lies on its back, permits the hay to be heaped upon its belly, keeping its paws upright to make room, and in this manner, it is dragged, hay and all, to their common retreat. Whenever they venture abroad, one is placed as a sentinel, sitting on an elevated rock, while the others amuse themselves in the fields below; and no sooner does he perceive a man, an eagle, a dog, or any other enemy, than he informs the rest by a kind of whistle, and is himself the last to take refuge in the cell. These animals run much swifter up hill than down; they climb trees, and run up the clefts of rocks, with great ease: indeed it is ludicrously said of the Savoyards, who are the general chimney-sweepers of Paris, that they have learned their trade from the Marmot.

GREY SQUIRREL, (*Sciurus Cinereus*, Lin.)

This Squirrel is an inhabitant of the northern parts of America, where they are sometimes so injurious to the plantations, that a reward of three pence each for those destroyed, is given by several of the American

States. Pennsylvania alone, in the year 1750, paid no less a sum than 8,000l. for destroying them.

29. BLACK SQUIRREL, (*Sciurus Niger*, Lin.)

The black Squirrel differs principally from the former Squirrel in its colours; its habits and manners being nearly the same.

30. AMERICAN FLYING SQUIRREL, (*Sciurus Volucella*, Lin.)

Is less than the common European, being not above five inches long, and is of a grey ash colour on the back, and white on the under parts; he has black prominent eyes like a mouse, with a large broad flat tail. The name seems to imply, that he is endowed with wings like a Bat, which however is not the case; for he has only a loose skin on each side, extending from the fore to the hinder feet, with which it is connected; this skin he can stretch out like a sail, which holds so much air, that it buoys him up, by which means he can jump from one tree to another at a great distance, inasmuch that some have thought he had the faculty of flying. He feeds on the same provisions as other Squirrels, and may easily be made tame; but he is apt to do a great deal of mischief in corn-fields, by cropping the corn as soon as it begins to ear.

31. BOTANY BAY FLYING SQUIRREL, (*Sciurus Petaurus Australis*.)

This is the largest and most elegant of the Flying Squirrels yet described. Its most remarkable characteristic is, the rounded thumbs, or great toes, of the hind feet, which are furnished with a flattened nail; while all the other toes, five to each foot, have sharp hooked claws. In its manners it resembles the preceding Flying Squirrel.

32. PYGMY ANTELOPE, (*Antelope Pygmaea*, Lin.)

This beautiful and diminutive species of Deer is a native of the hottest parts of Africa, and is easily tamed, but of so tender a nature as not to bear our climate even with the greatest care. The height of the full grown animal is only nine inches, yet so remarkable are the powers of its activity in its native regions, that it will leap a wall of twelve feet in height. The legs are scarcely thicker than a large quill, and are frequently tipped with gold and used as tobacco stoppers.

33. THE RHINOCEROS, (*Rhinoceros Unicornis*, Lin.)

Next to the Elephant, the Rhinoceros may be considered as one of the most powerful of animals; in strength indeed he is inferior to none, and his bulk, (says Bodinus) equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of the shortness of his legs. The length of the Rhinoceros from head to tail is usually 12 feet; and the circumference of the body nearly equal that length. Its nose is armed with so hard and formidable a horn that the Tyger will rather attack the Elephant, whose proboscis he can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which he cannot face, without danger of having his bowels torn out, by the defensive weapon of his adversary. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a skin so hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tyger nor the trunk of the Elephant. It is said to turn the edge of a scimitar and to resist even the force of a musket ball. The upper lip of the Rhinoceros is capable of great extension, and is so pliable, that the animal can move it from side to side, twist it round a stick, collect its food, or

seize

seize with it any thing it would carry to its mouth. The Rhinoceros without being ferocious, or carnivorous, is, totally untractable and rude. It seems at times to be subject to paroxysms of fury. The one which the King of Portugal sent to the Pope, in the year 1513, destroyed the vessel which transported it. Like the Hog, the Rhinoceros wallows in the mire, is a solitary animal, and delights to rove near the banks of rivers. It is found in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries of the East, where it feeds on the grossest herbs, preferring thistles and shrubs to the finest of pasturage. The female produces but one at a time, which during the first month, exceed not the size of a large dog. At the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is 10 inches long; and grows to the length of 3 feet. From the peculiar construction of his eyes, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him. When he pursues any object he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning every thing in his way. His sense of smelling is so acute, that his pursuers are obliged to avoid being to windward of him. They follow him at a distance, and watch till he lies down to sleep. They then approach, and discharge their muskets into the lower part of his belly.

BIRDS.

..... Almighty Being.
Cause and support of all things, can I view
These objects of my wonder; can I feel
These fine sensations, and not think of thee?

Large Glass Case, marked A.

No. 1. Honey Sucking Humming Bird, (*Trochilus Mellifugus*, Lin.)

This minute Bird is placed in this case, as a contrast to the superb Argus Pheasant.

2. Cocotzin, or Ground Dove, (*Columba Passerina*, Lin.)

We retain the name Cocotzin given by Fernandez, because the bird on which it was bestowed seems to differ from all others, and as it is smaller than the common Turtle, many naturalists have called it the Little Turtle. It is found through all the southern parts of the New World, and sometimes advances to the coast of Carolina, where it feeds on berries, especially those of the Pellitory.

3. BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON, (*Columba Chalcophora*, Lin.) inhabits Norfolk Island, &c.

4. CROWNED PIGEON, (*Columba Coronata*, Lin.)

The gigantic size of this species, which is not far short of a Turkey, has caused some naturalists to place it rather among the gallinaceous tribe than in the genus *Columba*. Its characters are however so clearly and

and decisively marked, as to declare at once its proper genus. It is undoubtedly one of the most elegant of birds, and is a native of the Molucca Islands. Its voice resembles that of the Wood Pigeon, but in so loud and hoarse a tone, that it is recorded of some of Mons. Bougainville's sailors, that they were greatly alarmed on hearing it for the first time in the unfrequented spots of some islands on which they landed; supposing it to have proceeded from the savage cries of hostile and concealed natives. This bird is frequently brought to Europe alive, and is considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the menagerie. The above bird when living, was many years in the possession of her present Majesty.

5. RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE, (*Tetræo Rufus*, Lin.)

This Partridge is found in most of the temperate and mountainous countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is seldom seen in England.

6. BOTANY BAY BIRD OF PARADISE, (*Manura Superba*.)

In the 6th volume of the Linnæan Transactions, this highly singular bird is mentioned as a non-descript, and is found in the hilly parts of the country of New South Wales, where the inhabitants call it the Mountain Pheasant. In respect to its manners and food, no particular account has yet been obtained.

7. ARGUS PHEASANT OF LUEN, (*Phasianus Argus*, Lin.)

This superb and majestic Bird was first described by Edwards, in the 55th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, who says "It is the largest of the Pheasant Genus yet known, being in size equal to a full grown Turkey. The wings and tail are besprinkled with a multitude of round spots like eyes; whence it has received the name of *Argus*.—The feathers in the middle of the tail are very long, and project much beyond the rest: its head is covered with a double crest. It has been doubted, whether this bird had not originally more than two long-tail feathers: this, however, on examination of the rump, seems never to have been the case. Mr. Pennant describes it as having spurs like the common cock, but this also appears to be an error; for this bird, although a male, and of full growth, has not the slightest appearance of them.—This extraordinary bird with its wings extended, measures eighteen feet in circumference. It is a native of the North of China.

No. 1. KING OF THE VULTURES, (*Vultur Papa*, Lin.)

The Vulture is the most ravenous of the feathered race, since he kills prey not from choice, but in general devours only such animals as are dying or found dead and putrid. His sense of smelling is so exquisite, that he is able to scent a dead carcase at an amazing distance. "They are (says Pennant) greedy and voracious to a proverb; and not timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind." In some of the battles of the East, where vast slaughter takes place, of elephants, horses, and men, voracious animals crowd to the field from all quarters, of which Jackals, and Vultures, are the chief. Even in the places where the last are at other times seldom observed, the plain on these occasions, will be found covered with them. Vast multitudes will be seen in the air descending from every side to partake in the carnage. These the Indians believe to be brought by having an instinctive presentiment of

of slaughter some days before the event. It is observed, that Vultures in general become less numerous as the climate becomes colder; and that in the more northern countries they are never found. They are undoubtedly a kind dispensation of Providence, in the hotter regions, to prevent the putrid effluvia of the dead from too much injuring the health of the living.

2. GOLDEN EAGLE, (*Falco Chrysactes*, Lin.)

This is the largest bird of the rapacious tribe; it measures from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail upwards of three feet; its breadth from wing to wing about eight feet; and weighs from 16 to 18 lbs. The strength of this noble bird is such, that it can with ease carry a lamb; and several instances are recorded, of its having carried off children. It is found in various parts of Europe, but abounds most in the warmer regions; it has been known to breed in the mountainous parts of Ireland; it lays three, and sometimes four eggs, of which seldom more than two are prolific.

3. RING-TAILED EAGLE, (*Falco Fulvus*, Lin.)

Is more numerous than the Golden Eagle, and is very destructive to Deer, and carries off lambs, pigs, and even children. It builds in precipices and sea rocks, and is found in most parts of Europe, and as far north as Hudson's Bay.

4. GENTIL FALCON, (*Falco Gentilis*, Lin.) found in Britain, &c.

5. COMMON BUZZARD, (*Falco Buteo*, Lin.)

These Birds, though possessed of strength and agility, are cowardly, inactive, and slothful, will fly before a Sparrow-hawk, and when overtaken, will suffer themselves to be beaten, and even brought to the ground. It is a common species in Great Britain.

6. KITE, (*Falco Milvus*, Lin.)

This bird is distinguished from the Buzzard by its forked tail. It is common in England, and continues with us the whole year. It feeds on small birds, particularly on young chickens.

7. KESTREL, male and female, (*Falco Tinnunculus*, Lin.)

The Kestrel is widely diffused throughout Europe, and is found in the more temperate parts of North America. It is a handsome bird, its sight is acute, and its flight easy and graceful. It breeds in the holes of trees, rocks, and ruined buildings. It was formerly used in England for catching small birds and young partridges.

8. HEN HARRIER, OR BLUE HAWK, (*Falco Cyaneus*, Lin.)

The Hen Harrier feeds on birds, lizards, and other reptiles; it breeds annually on Cheviot Hills, and on the precipices under the Roman wall by Craglake, Northumberland.

9. GREAT SNOWY OWL, (*Strix Nyctea*, Lin.)

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; it is of the largest size, being upwards of two feet long. The head is smaller in proportion than any of the Owl tribe; the legs, feet, and toes, are thickly clothed with long downy white feathers; the bill and claws are black, and very strong. It flies about in the day, and preys on Hares, Hares, Marine Quadrupeds, and Birds.

10. SHORT-EARED OWL, (*Strix Brachyotos*, Lin.)

This

10. SHORT-EARED OWL, (*Strix Brachyotos*, Lin.)

This rare and beautiful bird, is supposed by Pennant to be a bird of passage, as it only visits us the latter end of the year, and returns in spring to the places of its summer residence. It is found chiefly in woody or mountainous countries, and feeds on mice.

11. WHITE OWL, (*Strix Flammea*, Lin.) a very common bird in England.

12. Black and white BUTCHER BIRD, (*Lanius Atricapillus*, Lin.) a native of Surinam.

Large Glass Case, marked B.

PARROTS, (*Psittacus*.)

Of all foreign birds, the Parrot is best known in this country, and is most admired; nor without reason, as it unites the greatest beauty with the greatest docility. Its voice more exactly resembles the human than that of any other bird, and is capable of numerous modulations, which even the tones of man cannot reach. The facility with which this kind is taught to speak, and the degree of memory that it possesses, are not a little surprising. So numerous are the stories respecting the loquacious faculty of the Parrot, that they would fill a volume.—Parrots, of one variety or other, are uncommonly numerous in the tropical climates. The forests swarm with them, and the beauty of their plumage, though not their natural voice, adds a degree of vivacity to the loveliest of scenes. Though the Parrot is commonly domesticated in Europe, it will not breed here on account of the cold. It indeed can survive our cold winter; but its spirits and appetites are both visibly affected by severe weather. It then becomes torpid and inactive, and seems quite changed from that bustling bird which it appears beneath a more genial sky. Nevertheless, with proper attention, it will live a number of years under the protection of man. The extreme sagacity and docility of this bird forms the only apology that can be made for the time which is spent in teaching it to talk. At first it obstinately resists all instruction, but seems to be won by perseverance; makes a few attempts to imitate the first sounds; and, when it has once acquired the articulation of one word distinctly, the rest of the lesson is generally learned with great ease. The sagacity and docility, however, which Parrots shew in a domestic state, seems also natural to them in their residence among the woods. They live together in flocks, and mutually assist each other against their enemies, either by their courage, or their notes of warning. They breed in the hollows of trees, where they make their nests. The larger kinds lay only two or three eggs; but it is probable that the smaller ones lay more. The natives are very assiduous in finding out the places where they nestle, for the purpose of procuring the young; because those prove the most teachable and lively which are reared in confinement. Indeed, the Indians are not anxious to possess these birds for their talking alone, for sale, or for their beauty; but also for food; since, though some are ill-tasted, others are very delicate eating, particularly the parrakeet kind. Numerous as the species are, and widely as they are disseminated over Asia, Africa,

frica, and America, yet it appears, that they were not very generally known to the Greeks. The green Parrakeet with a red neck was the first of this family imported into Europe; for Onesicrites, the conductor of Admiral of Alexander the Great, brought them from the Island of Taprobane. They were indeed so new and uncommon, that Aristotle in his 8th book of animals, seems not to have seen them, and mentions them only from report, for he says "there is an Indian bird called *Psittace*, which is said to speak." The beauty of these birds made them however objects of luxury among the Romans, who lodged them in cages of silver, of shells, and of ivory; and the price of a parrot often exceeded that of a slave. To enumerate what number of distinct species of these birds have already been discovered, would be impossible, since our vessels from New-Holland and the Southern Islands, are daily adding new ones to this extensive and beautiful genus.

- No. 1. BANKSIAN COCKATOO, (*Psittacus Banksii*, Lin.) Inhabits New-Holland, where it was first discovered by Sir Jos. Banks.
2. UNKNOWN.
3. CALEDONIAN PARROT, (*Psittacus Caledonicus*, Lin.) Inhabits New Caledonia.
4. Red-breasted PARROT, (*Psittacus Hematodus*, Lin.) Inhabits Amboyne and New-Holland.
5. Red-breasted, female.
6. Blossom-headed PARRAKEET, (*Psittacus Erythrocephalus*, Lin.) Inhabits India.
7. TABUAN PARROT, (*Psittacus Tabuensis*, Lin.) Inhabits the Friendly Islands.
8. TABUAN PARROT, female.
9. SPLENDID PARROT, (*Psittacus Gloriosus*, Lin.) Inhabits New Holland.
10. SPLENDID PARROT, female.
11. Rose-ringed PARROT, (*Psittacus Alexandri*, Lin.) Inhabits Asia, India, and Africa.
12. NONPARIEL PARROT, (*Psittacus Eximius*, Lin.) Inhabits New-Holland.
13. NONPARIEL PARROT, female.
14. MUSTSACHO PARROT, (*Psittacus Pondichermanus*, Lin.) Inhabits Pondicherry.
15. Black-winged PARROT, (*Psittacus Melanopterus*, Lin.) Inhabits Java and Luzonia.
16. Crimson-fronted PARRAKEET, (*Psittacus Concinnus*, Lin.) Inhabits New-Holland.
17. CHINESE PARROT, (*Psittacus Sinensis*, Lin.) Inhabits the Southern China, Amboyne, and New Guinea.
18. GUINEA or ETHIOPIAN PARRAKEET, (*Psittacus Pullarius*, Lin.) Inhabits Guinea, Ethiopia, India, and Java.
19. GUINEA PARRAKEET, female.
20. MOLECCA LORY, (*Psittacus Riber*, Lin.) Inhabits the Molucca Islands, and New Guinea.

Attached to this Case, is one of a small size, marked *Miscellaneous Case, No. 1*, in which are the following articles:—

A.—Two

A.—Two ROMAN LACHRYMATORIES, or Tear Bottles. These vessels are found in the urns wherein are deposited the ashes of the dead, and were used by the Romans to contain the tears of friends collected at the funeral pile of the deceased.

B.—Specimen of the BREAD-FRUIT.—Dr. Hawkesworth relates, "that the Bread-Fruit is found at Otaheite, in the South Seas, on a tree about the size of a middling oak, or horse-chesnut; its leaves are near a foot in length, of an oblong shape, resembling in some respects those of the Fig-tree. Its fruit is not unlike the Cantaloupe melon, both in size and shape; it is inclosed in a thin skin, and has a core as large as a person's thumb. It has an insipid sweetish taste, and is somewhat of the consistency of new bread, and is as white as the blanched almond. It divides into parts, is roasted and baked before it is eaten, and admirably supplies the place of bread to a people ignorant of the arts of cultivation."

C.—ROMAN LAMP, made of earthenware, found at Herculaneum.

D.—TEETH of the ALLIGATOR, (*Lacerta Alligator*, Lin.)

E.—A ROMAN LOCK, found at Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

F.—Two curious turnings in Wood, representing Roman Emperors.

G.—LEAF of the PAPHOS, on which are written some Hindoo characters.

H.—LEG of the GUINEA DEER, (*Antelope Pygmaea*, Lin.) often tipped with silver, for a tobacco stopper.

J.—BEAK of the FLAMINGO, (*Phœnicopterus Riber*, Lin.)

K.—PIECE of LEAD, curiously intermixed with corn, found in the ruins after the dreadful fire which happened in the year 1802, at Goree, Liverpool.

L.—An ancient CELTIC SWORD, made of brass, found near Navan, in Ireland. Presented by Leonard M'Nally, Esq. of Dublin.

M.—Two antique SILVER RINGS.

N.—Ancient IVORY COMB, curiously carved.

O.—Part of the Tooth of an Elephant, containing an Iron Ball.

P.—Curious ancient SANDAL, supposed to be Roman, which, with the thongs that lace it over the instep, is ingeniously cut out of one piece of leather. It was found in the year 1788 in Howford Moss, in Cheshire, about 12 feet below the surface of the earth.

Q.—Specimen of CHAIN ARMOUR.

R.—A curious ancient oval watch, the mechanism of which is kept in motion by a catgut, instead of a chain. This Watch is supposed to have been of the earliest invention.

S.—Singular LIP ORNAMENT, worn by the natives of the North West coast of America. Of all the monstrous ways of disfiguring the human countenance, this seems the most extraordinary; it is composed of a piece of hard wood three inches long, by one and a half broad, and is introduced into an orifice of the same size, made by incision between the chin and under lip, in such a manner, as to give the wearer an appearance of having two mouths.

T.—A ROMAN STYLUS, or GRAPHIUM.

An instrument used for writing on waxen tables. Authors, while composing, usually wrote first on these tables for the convenience of making

making alterations, and when any thing appeared sufficiently correct, it was transferred on paper or parchment, and published. It seems a person could write more quickly on waxen tables than on paper, where the hand was retarded by dipping frequently the reed in ink.

U.—Specimen of the HURA, or SAND-BOX, from Barbadoes. The tree from whence this fruit is produced grows to a very large size, often 40 feet in height, yielding a shade of as many feet in diameter. The fruit is called Sand-box, from the use people make of them for that purpose.

V.—Certain instruments called CELTS, of a wedge-like form, of which several have been discovered in various parts of Europe, and are of the highest antiquity. Julius Cæsar mentions their having been found in Britain in his time, where the use of them, was then unknown to the unenlightened inhabitants. Antiquaries have been much divided respecting their origin and use. Mr. Whitaker calls them British battle axes, but this is supposed to be erroneous, for a mould answering to the shape of the Celt having been lately found in Ireland, where the before-mentioned brass sword was discovered, presents strong proof that these disputed antiquities, were once the manufacture of the ancient inhabitants of that island, long before England was in a state of civilization. The one marked V. found in Ireland.

W.—Found at Winwick, near Warrington.

X.—Found in the River RIBBLE, Lancashire.

Y.—Curious ancient IRON KEY.

Z.—Nose of a small SAW-FISH.

THE BIRDS CONTINUED.

No. 13. WHITE-THROATED TOUCAN, (*Ramphastos Toco*, Lin.)

The bill of this curious bird is of a most uncommon size, being nearly as large as the whole body, which gives the bird somewhat the appearance of having thrust its head into the claws of a large lobster; this extraordinary creature is seven inches and a half long, and seven in circumference; it is extremely slight, and as thin as parchment. This bird, so formidable in appearance, is quite harmless and gentle; it feeds principally on pepper, which it devours very greedily, gorging itself in such a manner, that it voids it crude and uncocted; this, however, is no objection to the natives using it again. They even prefer it to that which is fresh gathered from the tree; and seem persuaded that the strength and heat of the pepper is qualified by the bird, and that all its noxious qualities are thus exhausted. It is a native of South America.

14. Black and white CROW, (*Corvus*,) from Botany Bay.

15. BROWN ROOK, (*Corvus Fugilegus*, Lin. Var.)

This is a variety of the common Rook, and was shot at Wavertree by John Blackburne, Esq. who presented it to the Museum.

16. HOODED CROW, (*Corvus Cornix*, Lin.)

17. The MOTMOT; (*Ramphastos Momoita*, Lin.)

Inhabits Brazil; is about the size of a blackbird in the body, but measures eighteen inches long, owing to the great length of the two middle

middle quills of the tail, which for two inches near the tips are without webs; its bill is strongly serrated.

18. AMERICAN, or BLUE JAY, (*Corvus Christatus*, Lin.)

This Jay is brought from Carolina and Canada, and in those countries it must be very common, for many are sent to Europe.

19. BANANA BIRD, (*Oriolus Xanthornus*, Lin.)

These birds must be of a very sociable disposition, since love, which divides so many other societies, seems on the contrary to unite them more closely together. They do not separate to accomplish the views of nature in secrecy, but a great many pairs are seen on the same tree performing the act of incubation. Their nests are of a cylindrical form, suspended from the extremity of the high branches, and waving freely in the air; so that the young are continually rocked as if in a cradle.—This bird is reckoned very docile, and easily subject to domestic slavery. It is dispersed through the regions of Carolina and Brazil, &c.

20. RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD, (*Tanagra Jacapa*, Lin.)

Is found in South America, and in general two together, in gardens and in the neighbourhood of houses. It lives on fruits, and makes a cylindrical nest of fibres and leaves, suspending it from the branch of a low tree, with the entrance undermost.

21. PAINTED FINCH, (*Emberiza Ciris*, Lin.)

The beautiful plumage of this bird, Nature requires some time to form, nor is it completed before the third year. The young Finches are brown the first year; in the second, their head is of a vivid blue, the body greenish blue, and the wings and tail brown edged with greenish blue. These birds breed in Carolina on the orange trees, but do not continue there during the winter.

In this Case is also the nest of the above bird.

22. LONG-BILLED GRACKLE, (*Gracula Longirostra*, Lin.) Inhabits South America.

23. VIRGINIAN NIGHTINGALE, or RED BIRD, (*Loxia Cardinalis*, Lin.)

The warble of this bird is charming, and resembles the song of the Nightingale. It can be taught to speak like the Canary Bird. It is bold, strong and vigorous, but is easily tamed.

24. POMPADOUR, (*Ampelis Pompadora*, Lin.)

This beautiful bird is migratory: it appears in Guiana, near the inhabited spots, in March and September, when the fruits on which they feed are ripe; they lodge among trees on the banks of rivers, but never retire into the wide forests.

25. WRYNECKS, (*Jynx Torquilla*, Lin.)

These beautiful little birds are natives of this country, arriving about the same time as the cuckoo, and are frequently seen in company with it; hence they have received the name of the cuckoo's mate. They hold themselves very erect on the branch of a tree where they sit; their bodies are almost bent backwards, whilst they writhe their heads and necks by a slow and involuntary motion, like the contortions of a reptile.

26. LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, (*Picus Minor*, Lin.)

27. LARGE AMERICAN KING FISHER, (*Alcedo Torquado*, Lin.)

This species is sixteen inches in length.

28. KING FISHER, male and female, (*Alcedo Ispida*, Lin.)

The Greeks celebrated this bird by the name of *Alcyon*, or *Halcyon*; the

the epithet *Alcyonian*, was applicable by them to the four days before and after the winter solstice, when the sun shone brilliant, the sky serene, and the sea smooth and tranquil. It was then the timorous mariners of antiquity ventured to lose sight of shore, and shape their course on the glassy main. The King Fisher is the most esteemed of British birds for the brilliancy of its colours. It nestles on the brink of rivers and brooks, in holes made by water-rats. Gessner observes, that it can never be tamed, and that it is always wild. Its flesh has the odour of bastard musk, and is very unpalatable food; its fat is reddish; its stomach roomy and flaccid, as in birds of prey; and like them too, it discharges by the bill the undigested fragments, scales, and bones, rolled into little balls.

29. HOOROE, (*Upupa Epops*, Lin.)

This singular bird is common in some parts of Egypt, and is frequently seen in Germany, but rarely in Great Britain. The one in this collection was shot in Yorkshire.

30. WATTLED BEE-EATER, (*Meropis Canunculatus*.) Inhabits Botany Bay.

31. LORIOT, or GOLDEN ORIOLE, (*Oriolus Galbula*, Linn.)

The Lorient is of a roving disposition, continually changing its abode. They build their nests on lofty trees, and form it with singular industry. They feed on caterpillars, worms, insects, in short whatever they can catch; but they are fondest of cherries, figs, &c. It is not easy to be tamed. These birds have sometimes spread from one end of the Continent to the other, without suffering any change in their external form, or their plumage. It is found in Switzerland regularly twice a year.

32. EIDER DUCK, (*Anas Platyrhynchos*, Lin.)

The Eider Duck is of a size between the goose and domestic duck, and appears to be one of the graduating links that connects the two kinds. That beautiful substance known by the name of Eider Down, is produced from this bird, which it plucks from its breast for the purpose of lining its nest. Presented by S. Staniforth, Esq.

33. SHELDRAKE, male and female, (*Anas Tordona*, Lin.)

The Sheldrake is not common on the British shores, though they are numerous in the British isles.

34. SCOTER, or BLACK DIVER, (*Anas Nigra*, Lin.)

35. GOLDEN-EYE DUCK, (*Anas Clangula*, Lin.)

These birds do not congregate on the British shores in large flocks, as other birds of this genus do.

36. VELVET DUCK, (*Anas Fusca*, Lin.) Inhabits Europe and South America.

37. GARGANY, (*Anas Querquedula*, Lin.) It is a scarce bird in England.

38. TEAL, (*Anas Crecca*, Lin.)

These beautiful little Ducks seldom exceed 11 ounces in weight, or measure 14½ inches. They are common in England.

39. DUN DIVER, (*Mergus Castor*, Lin.)

40. SMEW, or WHITE NUN, (*Mergus Albellus*, Lin.) It breeds in the arctic regions.

41. PUFFIN,

41. PUFFIN, or COULTERNEE, (*Alca Arctica*, Lin.)

It is not easy to describe the bill of this odd looking animal, the coulter of a plough may furnish the best idea of its shape: it is flat, but very different from that of a duck; its edge is upwards, very broad at the base, but ending in a sharp point. When the Puffin prepares for building, which is in a few days after its arrival on our coasts, it begins by scraping a hole, not far from the sea shore, and when it has penetrated the earth a little, it throws itself upon its back, and with bill and claws thus burrows inwards, till it has dug a hole in the ground, with several windings, near ten feet deep; in this fortified place it lays one egg. Though this bird is very little larger than a pigeon, its egg is about the size of that of a hen's.

42. RAZOR BILL, (*Alca Torda*, Lin.)

The Razor Bill breeds in some places in England, and in the Hebrides it is numerous, where it inhabits the highest rocks that impend over the sea. While hatching, these birds sit close together in vast numbers, and in rows one above another, the male and female doing the duty alternately.

43. PATAGONIAN PENGUIN, (*Aptenodytes Patagonica*, Lin.)

This highly curious bird seems to form the connecting link between the feathered and the scaly race. It is upwards of three feet in height; its fin-like legs being placed at the extreme end of its body, it can stand in no position but quite upright; in place of wings, it has two dangling flaps, which when in the water serve as fins, but are of no use on shore, as it is totally incapable of flight; it seldom comes to land, but for the purpose of depositing its eggs, and is then so easily taken, that (Capt. Cook says) a man might kill with a stick in a few hours as many as would load a large boat.

44. PELICAN, (*Pelicanus Onocrotalus*, Lin.)

The Pelican of Arabia is nearly the size of a swan, and is of a pale rose or flesh colour; its bill is near twenty inches long, and is furnished at the end with a sharp hook, with which the ancients believed it pierced its breast, in order to procure blood for the sustenance of its young. To the under mandible is attached a strong bag or pouch, which it is capable of distending in such a manner, as to hold from 12 to 15 lbs. of fish.

The birds of this class are furnished with a web more on each foot than any other of the feathered tribe. They swim and dive with great agility, and may be tamed and instructed so as to render an essential service to their possessor, by their facility in fishing.

45. SHAG, (*Pelicanus Graculus*, Lin.)

A common bird on the shores of Great Britain.

46. GUILLEMOT, (*Colymbus Triole*, Lin.)

47. BLACK GUILLEMOT, (*Colymbus Ceryle*, Lin.) Inhabits Greenland and the Orkney isles.

48. SPECKLED DIVER, (*Colymbus Stellatus*, Lin.)

49. CRESTED GREBE, (*Colymbus Cristatus*, Lin.)

The largest of the Grebes is very common in the fens of Great Britain; and is principally remarked for its scalloped feet, and the plumage of the breast, which is a beautiful silvery white, and as glossy as satin.

50. LITTLE

50. LITTLE GREBE OR DOBCHICK, (*Colymbus Minutus*, Lin.)

The least of the Grebe tribe, and inhabits Europe and America.

51. COMMON TERN, OR SEA SWALLOW, (*Sterna Hirundo*, Lin.)

Very common on the British coasts.

52. SPOONBILL, (*Plalatea Leucorodia*, Lin.)

A rare bird in England, though common in the Low Countries, between the Ferro isles and the Cape of Good Hope. The bill of this bird is different from any other; it is about 8 inches long, quite flat, and running out at the end, is there about an inch and a half wide. It is found in many parts of Europe, particularly in Holland, where it builds on trees, and feeds on frogs, lizards, &c.

53. HERON, (*Ardea Major*, Lin.)

These birds in England were formerly ranked as royal Game, and protected by the laws. Twenty shillings penalty was levied on those who destroyed them, or their eggs.

54. DEMOISELLE, OR NUMIDIAN CRANE, (*Ardea Virgo*, Lin.)

This beautiful bird has received the name of Demoiselle, or Miss, on account of its elegant form, its rich garb, and its affected airs. It was famous amongst the ancients, though it was little known and seen in Greece or Italy.

55. THE ROYAL BIRD, OR CROWNED AFRICAN CRANE, (*Ardea Pavonina*, Lin.)

It owes its title of royal, to a sort of crown which decorates its head. It inhabits Africa, especially Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Cape Verd. It is of a gentle and pacific disposition; its defence is its stature, and the rapidity with which it runs and flies. It is less afraid of man than of its other enemies; we are assured, that at Cape Verd these birds are half domesticated, and that they come into the court yards to eat grain with the Guinea fowls. Their cry is like the Peacock's. The Portuguese in the 15th century, it is supposed, were the first people that brought these birds into Europe, at the time they discovered the Gold Coast.

56. BITTERN, (*Ardea Stellaris*, Lin.)

The Bittern, though a shy solitary bird, yet when attacked by the Buzzard, defends itself with great courage. It was once held in estimation at the tables of the great.

57. HERON, (marked Liver) unknown.

58. THE GREEN IBIS, OR CURLEW, (*Le Courly Verd de Brisson*.)

The above bird was shot near Liverpool, and is imagined to be the only instance of its being taken in Great-Britain. It is about the size of the Curlew, of a dark olive brown colour, with green reflections. The figure of this bird, bears the nearest resemblance (to any yet discovered,) to the Liver, represented as the coat and crest of the Liverpool Arms.

59. SCARLET IBIS, (*Tantalus Ruber*, Lin.)

Inhabits the borders of the great lakes and rivers of South America. The colour of the whole bird, except the tips of its wings, which are black, is bright scarlet. It feeds on small insects and crabs, and will breed in a domestic state.

60. CURLEW,

60. CURLEW, (*Scolopax Arguata*, Lin.)

61. WHIMBREL, (*Scolopax Phaeopus*, Lin.)

62. COMMON GODWIT, (*Scolopax Aegocephala*, Lin.)

The common Godwit is esteemed by epicures as a great delicacy, and sells very high.

63. RED GODWIT, Male and Female, (*Scolopax Lapponica*, Lin.)

Not very common in Great Britain, though numerous about the Caspian sea, and in Siberia.

64. GREENSHANK, (*Scolopax Glottis*, Lin.)

Not common in England, though frequent in Russia, Siberia, &c.

65. SPOTTED REDSHANK, Male and Female, (*Scolopax Tatanus*, Lin.)

66. RUFF, (*Tringa Pugnax*, Lin.)

These birds migrate from Great Britain in winter; in spring, as soon as they arrive, each of the males (of which there are a greater number than females) immediately fixes upon a spot of dry grass in the marsh, about which he runs round and round, until it is trodden bare; to this spot it appears he wishes to invite the female, and waits in expectation of her taking possession and becoming an inmate. As soon as a single female arrives, and is heard to cry, the males are roused to war, for they instantly begin to fight with desperation; at the end of the battle the female becomes the prize of the victor. At this time they are caught in great numbers by the fowlers, who send them with other fen birds to the markets of the metropolis. These birds are common in Denmark and Sweden during summer.

67. COMMON SANDPIPER, Male and Female, (*Tringa Hypoleucos*, Lin.)

This elegant little bird breeds in this country, but they are not numerous.

68. DUNLIN, Male and Female, (*Tringa Alpina*, Lin.)

69. ASH-COLOURED SANDPIPER, (*Tringa Cuierea*, Lin.)

Pennant says, these birds appear in vast flocks on the shores of Flintshire.

70. PURRE, Male and Female, (*Tringa Cinclus*, Lin.)

Numerous on the shores of Great-Britain.

71. GREY PLOVER, (*Tringa Squatarola*, Lin.)

72. LITTLE STINT, OR LEAST SANDPIPER, (*Tringa Pusilla*, Lin.)

73. AVOSSET, OR SCOOPER, (*Recurvirostra Avosetta*, Lin.)

74. WATER RAIL, (*Rallus Aquaticus*, Lin.) This bird is not common in Great-Britain.

75. DOTTRELS, Male and Female, (*Charadrius Morinellus*, Lin.)

76. THE EMEU, OR CASSOWARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, (*Struthio Nova Hollandiae*, White's Journal)

Is 7 feet high, measuring from the ground to the upper part of the head, and in every respect is much larger than the common Cassowary of all authors, and differs so much therefrom, that it cannot be reckoned otherwise than a new species. The colour of its plumage is greatly similar, consisting of a dirty brown and grey: on the belly somewhat whiter; the remarkable structure of the feathers, in having two quills with their webs arising out of one shaft, is seen in this as well as the common sort. It differs materially in wanting the horny appendage

on the head. The head and beak are more like those of the Ostrich than the common Cassowary, both in shape and size. Upon the head the feathers look like hairs. The wings are exceeding short, which forms a ridiculous contrast with the body, as they are less than the Cassowary's: they have no quills in them, being only covered with the same small feathers as the body. Another singularity also presents itself in this species, which is in respect to its legs: the back part of them are inflexed like a saw. The toes are three in number, the middle one long, the others short, with strong claws. On examining the viscera, it differed from that of every kind of birds; particularly in having no gizzard or second stomach; and the liver was so small in proportion to the bird's bulk, as not to exceed the size of a Black bird's. The crop of one killed at Botany Bay by the Governor, was filled with at least 6 or 7 lbs. of grass, flowers, berries, and seeds. The flesh of this bird (says Mr White) is good eating, and tastes not unlike young tender beef. It is not an uncommon bird in New Holland, as it is frequently seen by the settlers, both at Botany Bay and Port Jackson, but is exceeding shy, and runs faster than a Greyhound.

77. CRESTED CURASSOW, (*Crax Alector*, Lin.)

Inhabits Surinam and other warm parts of South America; its size is nearly that of a Turkey; the feathers of the head and neck are black and white; the whole of the body is a rich mixture of fine cream-colour and black; the head is ornamented with an erect crest, each feather being bent a little forward, which gives the bird a very majestic appearance. It is domesticated in South America, and is said to be excellent food.

78. GOLDEN PHEASANT, of China, (*Phasianus Pictus*, Lin.)

Of the brilliancy with which nature so often decorates the feathered tribe, the Golden Pheasant is one of the most striking examples; a bird of which the colours are so powerfully lucid as to dazzle in a full light the eyes of the spectator, and can only be exceeded by the polished lustre of the Humming Bird; even the Peacock himself, with all his gaudy plumage, falls short in the comparison. This splendid bird is now bred in this country, and will stand our winters tolerably well.

79. PENCILLED PHEASANT, of China, Male and Female, (*Phasianus Nycthemerus*, Lin.)

This species, except in its colours, very much resembles the former species, and is soon domesticated.

80. In this Case is also an Hybrid bird, partaking of the common Pheasant, and domestic fowl.

81. BLACK GROUSE, Male and Female, (*Tetrao Tetrix*, Lin.)

They frequent heaths, and woods of birch and poplar, and often during winter are found buried under the snow.

82. QUAIL, (*Tetrao Coturnix*, Lin.)

Quails are universally diffused throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa; they are birds of passage, and seen in innumerable flocks crossing the Mediterranean sea from Italy to the shores of Africa in autumn, and returning in spring; frequently alighting in their passage on the islands, which they cover with their numbers. They are not very numerous in England. The Chinese are much addicted to the amusement of fighting

ing Quails, training them up for the sport, by feeding them very high. In some parts of Italy they are, it is said, also trained for the same purpose.

83. BLACK SKY-LARK, (*Alauda Arvensis*, Lin. Var.) Killed in Derbyshire.

84. WHITE SKY-LARK, (*Alauda Arvensis*, Lin. Var.) Shot at Stamford.

85. WOOD-LARK, (*Alauda Arborea*, Lin.)

This bird is somewhat smaller than the Field-Lark, but resembles it in its colours. The Wood-Lark is found in woods, from whence its name; it sings during the night, so as to be mistaken for the Nightingale.

86. RED LARK, (*Alauda Rubra*, Lin.)

Inhabits North America.

87. WHITE STARLING, (*Sturnus Vulgaris*, Lin. Var.)

88. SPOTTED STARLING, (*Sturnus Vulgaris*, Var. Lin.)

Shot near Liverpool.

89. WATER OUZEL, (*Sturnus Cinclus*, Lin.) This bird inhabits Siberia and Persia.

90. WHITE BLACK-BIRD, (*Turdus Merula*, Lin. Var.) Shot near Derby.

91. RING OUZEL, (*Turdus Torquatus*, Lin.)

These birds inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa, and are found to breed in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, where they continue the whole year. They feed on berries and insects.

92. AFRICAN OUZEL or THRUSH, (*Turdus Morio*, Lin.) Inhabits Africa.

93. BRASILIAN TANAGER, (*Tanagra Brasilia*, Lin.) Inhabits South America.

Large Glass Case of Birds, marked C.

No. 1. KING BIRD OF PARADISE, (*Paradisea Regia*, Lin.)

This superb bird is usually called the King of the Birds of Paradise; but this appellation is drawn from fabulous accounts. Clusius was informed by the mariners, from a tradition which prevailed in the east, that each of the two species of the Birds of Paradise had its leader, whose royal mandates were received with submissive obedience by a numerous train of subjects: that his majesty always flew above the flock, issued orders for inspecting and tasting the springs, where they might drink with safety. Inhabits the islands of the Indian Ocean, and returns to New Guinea in the rainy season; feeds on berries, is a solitary bird, and is highly valued on account of its rarity and beauty of plumage.

2. BLACK-BIRD OF PARADISE, (*Paradisea Fucata*, Lin.)

The Black-Bird of Paradise is very rare. Dr. Turton in his translation of the works of Linnæus took his description of this bird from one in the late Leverian Museum, which he mentions as being an incomplete specimen.

3. GREATER

3. GREATER BIRD OF PARADISE, (*Paradisea Apoda*. Lin.)

No birds perhaps have more puzzled the naturalist, than those which are termed Birds of Paradise. They have been described as the inhabitants of the air, never resting on the earth, and living on the dews of heaven. Others have asserted that they live on insects; while some have insisted that they have no legs; others again contend, that they have not only strong and large legs, but that they are birds of prey. But the fact is, that the inhabitants of the Molucca islands perceiving the inclination the Europeans have to obtain these birds, and at the same time taking advantage of their credulity, originally practised many deceits in order to enhance their value. Error, however, is not of very long duration; and, in the present instance, it was at length discovered, that these birds had not only legs, but that they were so disproportionably large, that they took away a considerable share of the elegance of the birds, on this account it is not improbable they were deprived of them by the islanders. Buffon, in his history of birds, says, this beautiful bird is not much diffused: it is in general confined to that part of Asia which produces the spiceries, and especially the islands of *Arou*. It is known also in the part of New Guinea opposite to those islands; but the name which it there receives, *Buring-Arou*, seems to indicate its natal soil. The Bird of Paradise is supposed to subsist on the aromatic productions of these islands, at least it does not live solely on dew. Linnaeus says, it feeds on large butterflies: and Bontius, that it sometimes preys upon birds. Its ordinary haunt is in the woods, where perching in the trees, the Indians watch it in slender huts, which they attach to the branches, and shoot it with their arrows of reeds. The ancients seem to have been totally unacquainted with the Bird of Paradise. Belon pretends, that it was the phoenix of antiquity; but his opinion is founded on the fabulous qualities of both. The phoenix, too, appeared in Arabia and Egypt, while the Bird of Paradise has remained always attached to the oriental parts of Asia, which were very little known to the ancients.

The extreme elegance of the tail feathers of this bird, have made them expensive articles of female decoration.

4. LITTLE OWL, (*Strix Pisserina*. Lin.)

This is the least known species of the Owl genus. In Europe it is a solitary bird, and builds its nest in fir trees; feeds on mice, bats, and grasshoppers.

5. GREEN TODY, (*Todus Viridis*. Lin.)

Feeds on insects, and inhabits wet and sequestered spots. When caught they are difficult to tame; yet they may be domesticated if taken when young. It is a native of Cayenne and South America.

6. GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER, (*Picus Auratus*. Lin.)

Inhabits North America; migrates to Hudson's Bay; feeds on worms and insects, and for want of these on berries.

7. GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER, female.

8. GRENADIER GROSBREAK, (*Loxia Orix*. Lin.)

Is a native of Angola, and other parts of Africa; they are frequently sold in the markets at Portugal, for the purpose of keeping in cages. It received its trivial name from its colours resembling the uniform worn by some Portuguese regiments.

9. SENEGAL

9. SENEGAL FINCH, (*Fringilla Senegala*. Lin.) Inhabits Senegal and Abyssinia.

10. CRESTED MANAKIN, or COCK OF THE ROCK, (*Pipra Rupicola*. Lin.)

Though this bird is of an uniform colour, it is one of the most beautiful of South America. They are found in great numbers on the mountain Luca, near Oyapoc, and on the mountain Courouaye, near the river Aprouack. They are esteemed for the sake of their plumage, and are very scarce and dear; because the savages, either from superstition or fear, will not venture into the dark caverns where they lodge.

11. Unknown.

12. RED AND BLACK MANAKIN, (*Pipra Aureola*. Lin.)

This is the most common of all the Manakins. Inhabits South America.

13. VIOLACEOUS TANAGER, (*Tanagra Violacea*.)

A native of South America, and principally found at Cayenne.

14. CRESTED DOMINICAN CARDINAL, (*Loxia Cucullata*. Lin.)

Found at the Brazils, at a great distance from any habitation.

15. CRESTED DOMINICAN CARDINAL, female.

16. SUMMER RED BIRD, or TANAGER, (*Tanagra Rubra*. Lin.)

Inhabits the woods of Canada, Mexico, Peru, and Brazil.

17. Female SUMMER RED BIRD.

18. PAINTED FINCH, (*Emberiza Cirus*. Lin.)

The beautiful plumage of this bird, Nature requires some time to form, nor is it completed before the third year. The young finches are brown the first year; in the second, their head is of a vivid blue, the body greenish blue, and the wings and tail brown edged with greenish blue. These birds breed in Carolina on the orange-trees, but do not continue there during the winter.

19. BLACK HEADED FLYCATCHER, (*Muscicapa Fusca* Lin.) Inhabits Carolina.

20. BLACK HEADED FLYCATCHER, female.

21. JAVA SPARROW or GROSBREAK, (*Loxia Orizivora* Lin.)

Inhabits China, Java and Africa; is very destructive to Rice plantations. This bird is often confined in a cage, and with care will weather the rigors of an European winter, without being seemingly much affected by the cold.

22. JAVA GROSBREAK, female.

23.

24. TYRANT SHRIKE, (*Lanius Tyrannus*, Lin.)

A very fierce and audacious bird, fixing itself on the back of Eagles and Hawks, making a continual chattering noise, so as to force them to take flight. It inhabits America.

25. Unknown.

26. RUBY CROWNED WREN, (*Motacilla Calendula*, Lin.) Inhabits North America.

27. Ruby crowned WREN, female.

28. CUPREOUS CUCKOW, (*Cuculus Cupreus*, Lin.) Inhabits Africa, rare.

29. CUPREOUS CUCKOW, female.

30. Crested

30. Crested KING-FISHER, (*Alcedo Cristata*, Lin.) Inhabits Amboy-na and Cayenne.
31. Crested KING-FISHER, female.
32. SENEGAL KING-FISHER, (*Alcedo Senegalensis*, Lin.) Inhabits Senegal and Arabia.
33. CRESCENT STARLING, (*Sturnus Ludovicianus*, Lin.) Inhabits North America.
34. PENSIVE THRUSH, (*Turdus Manillensis*, Lin.) Inhabits Manila.
35. BLUE ROBIN red breast, (*Motacilla Sialis*, Lin.) Inhabits Virginia and Carolina, as far as Louisiana, and the Bermuda islands.
36. BLUE ROBIN, female.
37. Black and blue CREEPER, rare, (*Certhia Cyanea*, Lin.)
The face of this beautiful bird is of a brilliant sea-green; there is a bar on the eyes of velvet black; the rest of the head, the throat, and all the under part of the body, the lower part of the back, and the superior coverts of the tail, of an ultramarine blue, which is the only colour that appears when the feathers are regularly disposed, though each has three colours; according to Brisson, brown, green, and blue. It is found in the Brazils, and occurs also in Guiana and Cayenne.
38. AFRICAN JACANA, (*Parra Africana*, Lin.) Inhabits Africa.
39. ORIENTAL ROLLER, (*Coracias Orientalis*, Lin.) Inhabits India.
40. New Zealand BEE-EATER, (*Merops Nova Seelandiae*.) An extremely rare and singular species.
41. Black headed GREEN CREEPER, (*Certhia Spiza*, Lin.) Inhabits America, but uncertain what part.
42. Black headed GREEN CREEPER, female.
43. European BEE-EATER, (*Merops Apiaster*, Lin.)
This beautiful bird is a native of many of the warmer parts of Europe, but is rarely seen in the British dominions. It is extremely common in Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago; and in Crete is more plentiful. It is in this latter island that the curious mode of bird-catching described by Bellonius, is said to be frequently practised with success, viz. a cicada is fastened on a bent pin, or a fish-hook, and tied to a long line. The insect, when thrown from the hand, ascends into the air, and flies with rapidity; the Merops, ever on the watch for insects, seeing the cicada, springs at it, and swallowing the bait, is thus taken by the Cretan boys. The Bee-eater builds in the banks of rivers, and forms its nest of moss.
44. Red-shouldered TANAGER, (*Tanagra Dubia*, Shaw.) Inhabits Africa.
45. CAYENNE BARBUT or WOODPECKER, (*Bucco Cayanensis*, Lin.) Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana.
46. Unknown.
47. SUPERB WARBLER, (*Motacilla Superba*.) Inhabits New South Wales.
48. Not known, Inhabits New South Wales.
49. RED BELLIED TROGON, (*Trogon Curucui*, Lin.)
Lives solitary in the thickest woods of New Spain and Peru. It builds

builds in hollow trees, and lays twice a year three or four eggs, equal in size to those of a Pigeon.

50. SWAMP FLY-CATCHER.

51. GREY POLL WARBLER.

52. Cinereous head, or white-eyed FLY-CATCHER, (*Muscicapa Virens*, Lin.) Inhabits during summer in Carolina. Rare.

53. BLACK POLL WARBLER, (*Motacilla Striata*, Lin.) Inhabits New York.

54. GREEN JACAMAR, (*Calbula Viridis*, Lin.)

This bird is found both in Guinea and Brazil; it inhabits the forests, and prefers the wet places, as affording in most abundance its insect food. It never joins in society, but constantly resides in the darkest coverts. Its flight though rapid is short; it perches on the middle boughs, and remains at rest the whole of the night, and the greatest part of the day; it is always alone, and perpetually tranquil. Piso says, that its flesh, though hard, is eaten at the Brazils.

55. CHINESE BIRD NESTS. These nests are constructed by birds of the Swallow kind, and appear to be composed of the fine filaments of certain sea-weeds, cemented together with a gelatinous substance collected from the rocks and stones on the sea-shores. They are chiefly found in caverns on the islands on the straits of Sunda, and on an extensive range of rocks and islands, called the Paracels, on the coast of Cochin China. These nests, when dissolved in water, become a thick jelly, which to a Chinese taste has a most delicious flavour, and communicates, in their opinion, an agreeable taste to whatever food it is combined with. They are therefore highly prized by the upper ranks, and their great expence excludes their use among the poor.

The Small Micellaneous Case No. 2. attached to the above Large Case, contains the following articles.

A.—Large tooth of the Crocodile.

B.—AFRICAN APRON or FEMALE FLAP, made of different coloured beads. This Apron in some parts of Africa, constitutes the whole of a female's dress.

C.—Specimens of SPAR from Labradore, remarkable for reflecting various prismatic colours.

D.—Chinese DÖTCHIN or SCALES, on the principal of the Roman Steel-yard.

E.—Curious polished Stone,

F.—Head and Beak of a MANKS PUFFIN, (*Procellaria Puffinus*, Lin.)

G.—Curious polished Stone, called Plumb Pudding.

H.—Chinese LADIES SHOE, same as Case, No. 2, on the Stairs.

J.—Chinese PACK OF CARDS.

K.—Large SCALES OF A FISH, from Africa.

L.—Beak of the RED BILLED TOUCAN, (*Ramphastos Erythrorhynchos*, Lin.)

M.—Petrified Serpent Stone, or Cornu Ammonis, found in various parts of Great Britain.

N.—Ditto ditto

O.—Ditto ditto

P.—Fossil

- P.—Fossil Stones, impressed with the leaves of fern, &c.
 Q.—Part of a Ball of Hair, found in the stomach of a cow.
 R.—An Iron Ball, found in the tooth of an elephant.
 S.—SPUN GLASS, resembling human hair.
 T.—Curious ancient WATCH, similar to the one in Case 1, marked R.

BIRDS CONTINUED.

93. MOCKING BIRD, (*Turdus Polyglottus*. Lin.)

Without any exterior attractions, the Mocking Bird possesses faculties which render it one of the greatest objects of curiosity and admiration among the feathered tribes. It is about the size of a thrush. Its natural notes are musical and solemn; but it likewise possesses the singular power of assuming the tones of every other animal, whether quadruped or bird. It seems to divert itself with alternately alluring or terrifying other birds, and to sport with their hopes and their fears. Sometimes it entices them with the call of their mates, and on their approach terrifies them with the screams of the eagle, or some other bird of prey. It frequents the habitations of mankind, and is easily domesticated. It builds its nest in the fruit trees, near the houses of the planters; and sitting, sometimes most of the night on the tops of their chimneys, assumes its own native melody, and pours forth the sweetest and most various strains. The savages call it *Cencontlatilli*, or 400 languages. It is found in Carolina, Jamaica, New Spain, &c. In Jamaica it is very common in the Savannas, where it perches on the highest tree to chant its song. Its flesh is esteemed excellent. The one in this collection was kept alive some time by the proprietor of this Museum.

94. CRESTED CHATTERER, (*Ampelis Cristata*. Lin.) Inhabits America.95. BOHEMIAN CHATTERER, (*Ampelis Garzulus*. Lin.)

This bird inhabits Europe, Asia, and America, and is often seen in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in February, where it feeds on the berries of the mountain ash. In its native country it feeds on grapes. It builds in caverns, and is remarkable for the horny red appendages at the tips of seven of its flag feathers.

96. BLUE RIBBON, or PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER, (*Ampelis Cotinga*. Lin.)

The fine belt of blue which is traced on the breast, has procured this bird the appellation of Blue Ribbon, or Knight of the Holy Ghost. It inhabits Brazil.

97. CROSS BILLS, (*Loxia Curvirostra*. Lin.)

This bird is frequently found in our country. It received its name from the peculiar formation of its bill, the upper and lower mandible curving in opposite directions, and crossing each other at the points; the use of which seems to be for the purpose of detaching the scales of the fir cones, and obtaining the seeds lodged beneath them, which are their principal food; it raises each scale with its lower mandible, and breaks it with the upper.

98. HAWFINCH, (*Loxia Coccothraustes*. Lin.)

Inhabits Europe, and feeds on the kernels of the almond, walnut, and

and cherry, breaking with the greatest ease their hard stones with its bill: it is thus injurious to gardens.

99. HARD BILL, or GREAT BULLFINCH, (*Loxia Enucleator*. Lin.)

These birds are found in all the northern parts of America, from Canada to the western side of the Continent. They are frequent in Russia and Siberia. Mr. Pennant says, that he saw them in the pine forests near Invercauld, Aberdeenshire, in the month of August.

100. GREAT GROSBEEK, (*Loxia Grisea*. Lin.) Buffon says this bird is little known. Inhabits Virginia.101. BLACK GROSBEEK, (*Loxia Nigra*. Lin.) Inhabits Mexico.102. ANGOLA GROSBEEK, (*Loxia Angolensis*. Lin.) Inhabits Angola, in Africa.103. INDIGO BUNTING, (*Emberiza Cyanea*. Lin.) Inhabits Carolina and Mexico.104. SISKEN, ABERDEVINE, (*Fringilla Spinus*. Lin.)

The song of the Sisken, though not so loud as the Canary, is pleasing and sweetly various; it imitates the notes of other birds, even to the chirping of the sparrow. Like the goldfinch, it may be taught to draw water. They are common in most parts of Europe, though they do not breed in England.

105. LESSER REPOLES, or LINNETS, (*Fringilla Linaria*. Lin.)

These birds are not unfrequent in our island, and breed in the northern parts.

106. TAWNEY BUNTINGS, (*Emberiza Mustelina*. Lin.) From Carolina.107. NIGHTINGALE, (*Motacilla Luscinia*. Lin.)

This bird so deservedly esteemed for its song, is not remarkable for the variety or richness of its plumage. The Nightingale, though common in this country, never visits the northern parts of our island, and is seldom seen but in the western counties of Devonshire and Cornwall. The following description of the varied song of this unrivalled bird is taken from the ingenious author of the *Histoire des Oiseaux*; "The leader of the vernal chorus begins with a low and timid voice, and he prepares for the hymn to nature by essaying his powers and attuning his organs; by degrees the sound opens and swells, it bursts with loud and vivid flashes, it flows with smooth volubility, it faints and murmurs, it shakes with rapid and violent articulations; the soft breathings of love and joy are poured from its inmost soul, and every heart beats unison, and melts with delicious languor. But this continued richness might satiate the ear: the strains are at times relieved by pauses, which bestow dignity and elevation. The mild silence of the evening heightens the general effect, and not a rival interrupts the solemn scene." They begin to build in May.

108. PITT WREN.

109. SUMMER BLACK CAP.

110. SOFT TAIL FINCH, (*Muscicapa Matalachura*.)

Inhabits New South Wales; frequenting the marshy places, where, it lives, and hides itself in a very dexterous manner among the long grass and rushes.

111. CRIMSON CREEPER, (*Certhia Sanguinea*.) Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

112. SUPERB WARBLER, (*Motacilla Superba*.) Inhabits New South Wales.

113. LOXIA GUTTATA. Inhabits New South Wales.

114. WHIN CHATS, male, female, and nest, (*Motacilla Rubetra*. Lin.) Inhabits Europe.

115. GRAY WAGTAIL, (*Motacilla Boarula*. Gmel.)

This bird is frequent in England; breeds in the northern part of the island, and shifts in winter to the south. It feeds on flies and gnats, and frequents streams in winter in pursuit of them.

116. YELLOW WAGTAIL, (*Motacilla Flava*. Lin.)

This bird is seen early in spring in the meadows and fields; it haunts the sides of brooks and springs, which never freeze with us during the winter.

117. WHITE WAGTAIL, (*Motacilla Alba*. Lin. Var.) Killed at Halifax, in Yorkshire.

118. The YELLOW WILLOW WREN, (*Motacilla Trochilus*. Lin.)

The Yellow Wren arrives in this country early in spring, and departs in autumn: it frequents the tops of trees, from whence it often rises singing; its note is soft and sweetly varied. It also inhabits America.

119. GOLDEN CRESTED WREN, (*Motacilla Regulus*. Lin.)

The Golden Crested Wren is the least of British birds; and though frequently seen in some parts of the kingdom, in other situations is rarely observed. It is a hardy bird, and inhabits the thickest brakes and woods.

120. BLUE BACKED MANAKIN, and Nest, (*Pipra Pareola*. Lin.)

In the same case with this beautiful bird, is one of the curious Hanging Nests, made by several species of birds in South America and the Philippine islands. On the banana and plaintain trees of those regions, are seen the most various and hostile assemblage of creatures that can be imagined. The top is inhabited by monkeys of some particular tribe, which drive off all others; lower down on the great trunk, numbers of large snakes are found, waiting till some unwary animal comes within their reach; and at the extremity of the branches hang these nests, inhabited by birds of the most beautiful plumage. When the time of incubation approaches, the birds fly about in quest of a long fibrous kind of moss, which bears being moulded into any form; this the little architect first glues, by some viscous substance gathered in the forest, to the end of a twig, or a strong leaf, that will bear no more weight than themselves and that of the nest; when they commence building an habitation, they work it downwards like a long purse, at the bottom of which the bird enters through a retort shaped passage, until it comes to a kind of door, where the apartment is, in which it intends rearing its progeny.

121. BEARDED TITMICE, male and female, (*Parus Birmicus*. Lin.)

These birds are found chiefly in the southern parts of England. It is said that they were first brought to this country from Denmark by the Countess of Albemarle, and some of them having escaped, formed a colony here: but Latham, with great probability, supposes that they are ours *ab origine*.

122. LONG

122. LONG-TAILED TITMICE, male, female, young, and nest, (*Parus Caudatus*. Lin.)

Inhabits Europe and Siberia; is very destructive to gardens; forms a nest of an oval shape, with a hole near the upper end for admission.

123. RICE BIRD, or BUNTING, (*Emberiza Oryzivora*. Lin.)

It is almost incredible what devastation these birds make among the rice plantations in Carolina. It is said, that negroes are continually employed to range from field to field, often up to their knees and waists in water, from the time the rice begins to ear, until it is cut, to prevent these birds from alighting thereon. They arrive in September, while the grain is yet soft and milky; and what is very remarkable, amongst the innumerable flights of these birds that migrate from remote parts, at first not a single male is found, being all females. The males accompanied by the females make a transient visit together in the spring. They are esteemed in Carolina a great delicacy. They generally stay three weeks, and retire when the rice begins to harden.

Large Glass Case of Birds, marked D.

No. 1. RED BREASTED PARROT, (*Psittacus Haematolus*.) Inhabits New Holland.

2. GREAT ANI, (*Crotophaga Major*. Lin.)

Inhabits the warmer parts of America, and builds a very large nest, in which five or six females lay their eggs twice every year, each taking care of her own brood, and covering them carefully with leaves. The bill of this bird is very remarkable, having a very high sharp ridge on the upper mandible, which makes it almost oval. This bird is of a blackish violet colour, the feathers have green edges.

3. LESSER ANI, (*Crotophaga Ani*. Lin.)

Inhabits South America. It is gregarious, many females laying in the same nest, each taking care of its own brood. It feeds upon fruits, seeds, various insects, and worms. The cattle it is said in those parts lie down, in order that the bird may pick from their backs the insect called (*Acaras Ricinus*, Lin.) with which they are infested.

4. WHIDAH BUNTING, (*Emberiza Paradisea*, Lin.)

This curious little bird is about the size of a Sparrow; but the tail is at least three times the length of the body, and is composed of feathers like those in the tail of a domestic cock. It is a native of Africa, where it moults twice a year, and has different plumage in winter and summer.

5. SMALL WAX-BILL, (*Loxia Astrild*, Lin.)

Inhabits the Canaries, America, and Africa. It hides itself under the grass and herbs, and feeds on seeds.

6. AMADOUVADE FINCH, (*Fringilla Amandava*, Lin.) Inhabits Asia, and is easily tamed.

7. ULTRAMARINE FINCH, (*Fringilla Ultramarina*, Lin.) Inhabits Abyssinia, sings melodiously.

8. CRIMSON FRONTED PARROQUET, (*Psittacus Goncinus*.) Inhabits New South Wales.

9. SHAFT

9. SHAFT-TAIL BUNTING and NEST (*Emberiza Regia*, Lin.) Inhabits Africa.

10. YELLOW WINGED BUNTING, (*Emberiza Chrysoptera*.) Inhabits Falkland Islands.

11. PIPERINE TOUCAN, (*Ramphastos Piperivorus*, Lin.) Inhabits Cayenne, and is a rare species.

12. BLUE CREEPER, (*Certhia Cerulea*, Lin.) Inhabits Cayenne; makes a nest of dried grass, in the shape of a retort and open beneath, which it suspends from the slender branches of trees.

13. BLUE BELLIED FINCH, (*Fringilla Bengalis*, Lin.) Inhabits Angola, and Bengal.

14. Cut-throat SPARROW, or Red-throated GROSBEEK, (*Loxia Jugularis*, Lin.) Inhabits Africa.

15. Cut-throat SPARROW, Female.

16. BALTIMORE ORIOLE, (*Oriolus Baltimoreus*, Lin.) So called in honour of Lord Baltimore. Inhabits North America.

17. Golden Crested WREN, (*Motacilla Regulus*, Lin.) Inhabits Europe.

18. Great American GOAT SUCKER, (*Caprimulgus Maximus*, Lin.)

The length of this very singular bird is about 18 inches. What renders it very remarkable is its mouth, which when open extends beyond the eyes, and makes the bird look as if its head was cut in two — Like the Owl, it is seldom seen in the day time, unless disturbed; it feeds on insects, which it catches on the wing.

19. African CALAO or BRAC, (*Buceros Africanus*, Lin.)

When we consider the uncommon expansion and cumbrous overgrowth which swells and deforms the bill of this bird, we are struck with the incongruity and discordance of its structure. Though large, it is weak and ill compacted, and so far from being useful, it proves burthensome: it is like a long lever where the force is applied near the fulcrum, and consequently the extremity acts feebly: its substance is so tender, that it shivers by the least attrition, and these accidental cracks have been mistaken by naturalists for a regular and natural indenting. These produce a remarkable effect on the bill of the Rhinoceros Calao: for the mandibles meet only at the point, and the rest remains wide open, as if they were not formed for each other. The interval is worn and broken in such a manner, that this part would seem intended to be used only at first, and afterwards neglected. The above Calao inhabits Africa.

20. Red-winged ORIOLE, (*Oriolus Phoeniceus*, Lin.)

Inhabits in vast flocks from New York as far as New Spain, and is very destructive to rice plantations. It devours with avidity the swarms of insects and worms that infest the low grounds. It builds a pensile nest among the reeds, far beyond the reach of the floods, in which it lays eggs of a white colour.

21. The TOURACO, (*Cuculus Persa*, Lin.)

This bird is one of the most beautiful of the African species; for besides that its plumage is brilliant, and its eyes sparkle with fire, it has a sort of crown and crest on the head, which confers on it an air of distinction. When hungry, it utters a very loud scream, *Co, Co, Co, Co,*

Co, Co, Co, the first notes low, the others higher, rapid, and noisy, with a shrill and harsh voice. In a domesticated state, it discovers a fondness for apples and oranges. Edwards says, that this bird is indigenous to Guinea.

22. AMERICAN LARK, (*Alauda*.)

23. GOAT-SUCKER, or NIGHT JAR, (*Caprimulgus Europeanus*, Lin.)

The Goat Sucker is found in every part of the old continent, from Siberia to Greece, Africa, and India. It arrives in Great Britain about the latter end of May, and departs some time the latter end of August: it is no where numerous, and never appears in flocks. They feed upon insects, and fly with their mouths open, making a sort of buzzing noise like a spinning-wheel. The name of Goat Sucker was given to this genus, from a foolish idea that they sucked the teats of goats or sheep; a circumstance so improbable as scarce worth mentioning. Scopoli however, one of the most celebrated and accurate of naturalists, seems to have given credit to it.

24. Spur-winged PLOVER, (*Charadrius Spinosus*, Lin.) Inhabits Egypt, Europe and Asia.

Attached to the above Case of Birds, is a small Glass Case, marked No. 1, containing a select collection of Minerals, numbered as follows.

No. 1. Quartz Crystals on Lead Ore.

2. Copper, mineralized by Sulphur, intermixed with Chert-rock, from Anglesea.

3. Fat Quartz with Copper Pyrites, pure Magnesian earth, and Schistose Chlorite adhering.

4. Group of Crystals, from Hungary.

5. Crystallized Tin, from Cornwall.

6. Crystallized Sulphurous Pyrite.

7. Phosphorated Lead Ore.

8. Iron Ore, from Hungary.

9. Flour Spar.

10. Amethyst Crystal.

11. Opal, in the Matrice.

12. Crystal, commonly called Cornish Diamond, from Cornwall.

13. Chalcedony.

14. Native Gold on Limestone, from Transylvania.

15. Silver Ore with Spar, from the county of Herts.

16. Beautiful Specimen of Copper, from Cornwall.

17. Specimen of Mundic, from Cornwall.

18. Crystals of calcareous Spar.

19. Very fine Specimen of Crystallized Tin.

20. A beautiful Specimen of Sulphurous Pyrites.

21. Phosphorated green Lead Ore.

22. Purple Copper Ore, from Anglesea.

23. Sulphurous Pyrites, inclosed in calcareous Spar, resembling vegetation.

24. Purple and yellow Copper Ore, of the richest kind, from Anglesea.

25. Topazine Flour Spar.

26. Copper

26. Copper Ore, of an inferior quality, from Anglesea.
27. Sulphate of Copper,
28. Crystallized Sulphur, intermixed with Granite.
29. Phosphorated green Lead Ore.
30. Ore of Zink, commonly called Black Jack.
31. Fine specimen of purple Copper Ore, intermixed with Spar, from the Paris mountain, Anglesea.
32. Brilliant specimen of Emerald like Iron-ore, from the Isle of Elba.

Small Glass Case, No. 2.

MINERALS ATTACHED TO THE QUADRUPEDS.

- No. 1. Fine group of transparent Crystals, from Cornwall.
2. Do. do.
3. Grey Copper Ore, from Cornwall.
4. Fine group of Topaz Crystals, from Germany.
5. Sulphate of Iron : Martial Vitriol, from Anglesea.
6. Copper Pyrites, on quartz.
7. Brilliant specimen of crystallized Iron Ore, from the Isle of Elba.
8. Do. do.
9. White Crystals, from Alston Moor.
10. Crystallized Tin-ore, from Cornwall.
11. Crystallized green Lead Ore.
12. Topazine crystallized rock, from Dauphine, in France.
13. Yellow Copper Ore, mineralized by Sulphur, from Cornwall.
14. Copper Ore, intermixed with crystals, from Cornwall.
15. Sulphur of Lime.
16. Calcareous Spar, with sulphurous Pyrites, from Derbyshire.
17. Malleable Copper, from Cornwall.
18. Native Sulphur, from Cornwall.
19. Iron Stone, from the Alps.
20. Curious Specimen of Lead Ore, on quartz.
21. Specimen of Iron Ore, very fine.
22. Fine Specimen of native Asbestos, or mineral Flax.

AMPHIBIOUS

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.

"Were every fault'ring tongue of man,
 "Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
 "Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
 "Even in the depth of solitary woods,
 "By human foot untrod, proclaim Thy Power."

MILTON.

REPTILES.

TESTUDO—TORTOISE.

1. COMMON TORTOISE. (*Testudo Græca*, Lin.)

This animal is considered as the most common of the European species, and is a native of almost all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea. This animal lives to a most extraordinary age, instances being adduced of its having considerably exceeded the period of a century.

2. GEOMETRICAL TORTOISE, (*Testudo Geometrica*, Lin.)

From its strong and well-contrasted colours and regularity of pattern, the present species is more readily distinguishable at first view than most others of this perplexing tribe. The native country of this beautiful tortoise is perhaps not truly known; though the shell is more frequently seen in Europe than that of any other kind.

3. RADIATED TORTOISE, (*Testudo Radiata*, Lin.)

From a general resemblance in the pattern of the shell, and a similarity in colours, it appears that this animal has been considered either as the same species, or at most a variety of the above tortoise. It is impossible, however, to view them without allowing them to be perfectly distinct. The native country of this species is said by Grew, to be Madagascar.

4. CLOSE TORTOISE, (*Testudo Clausa*, Lin.)

The Close Tortoise obtains its name from the unusual manner in which the under part of the shell is applied to the upper, being continued in such a manner round the margin, that when the animal withdraws its head and legs, it is enabled accurately to close all parts of the shell entirely together, so as to be in a complete state of security; and so strong is the defence (says Shaw, in his Zoology,) of this little animal, that it is not only uninjured by having a weight of 5 to 600lb. laid upon it, but can walk in its usual manner beneath the load. It is a native of many parts of North America, being chiefly found in marshy places. It is principally sought for on account of its eggs. It feeds on beetles, mice, and even serpents, which it seizes by the middle, and draws into its shell, and thus crushes them to death.

5. CONCENTRIC

5. CONCENTRIC TORTOISE, (*Testudo Concentrica*, Lin.)

This species is a native of North America, and is sold in the market of Philadelphia and elsewhere, by the name of *Terrapin*. It is an inhabitant of waters, and is said to be a wholesome and even delicate food. It is also found in Jamaica.

6. SNAKE TORTOISE, (*Testudo Serpentina*, Lin.)

This species, first described by Linnæus, appears to have been obscurely known. It is a native of North America, where it inhabits stagnant waters, growing to the weight of 15 or 20 lbs. and preying on fish, ducklings, &c. Whatever it seizes in its mouth it holds with great force, and will suffer itself to be raised up by a stick rather than quit its hold. This animal conceals itself in muddy waters, in such a manner as to leave out only a part of its back, like a stone or other inanimate object, by which means it the more easily obtains its prey. In New York it is called the Snapping Tortoise.

It was kept alive in the Museum upwards of eight months, during which time it never tasted food. It possessed a most amazing strength, carrying 200 lb. without any apparent inconvenience. Its disposition was excessively fierce.

7. GALEATED TORTOISE, (*Testudo Galeata*, Lin.) The native place of this tortoise is unknown.

8. LOGGERHEAD TURTLE, (*Testudo Caretta*, Lin.)

This Turtle exceeds in size every other known species. It inhabits the same seas with the Green Turtle, but is also diffused into very remote latitudes, being often found in the Mediterranean, and about the coasts of Italy and Sicily. In a commercial view, it is of little value; the flesh being coarse and rank, and the plates of the shell too thin to be of use. It is a strong, fierce, and even dangerous animal.

9. TORTOISE, unknown.

10. TORTOISE, ditto.

SERPENTES—SERPENTS.

Before examining the Large Glass Case inscribed Serpents, we will direct the attention of the Visitors to those of this species which hang on the walls of the Room.

No. 1. GREAT BOA, (*Boa Constrictor*, Lin.)

By those who are unacquainted with the wonders of nature, the descriptions given by naturalists of some of the more striking and singular animals are received with a degree of scepticism, or even rejected, as exceeding the bounds of credibility. Amongst these animals may be numbered the prodigious serpents which are sometimes found in India, Africa, and America; Serpents of so great a size as to be able to gorge even some of the larger quadrupeds, and of so enormous a length as to measure 20 or 30 feet. There is reason to believe, that these immense serpents are become less common than they were some centuries back, and that in proportion as cultivation and population have increased, the larger species of noxious animals have been expelled from the haunts of mankind. They are however occasionally seen, and sometimes approach the plantations nearest to their residence. It

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is happy for mankind that these serpents are not poisonous; they are therefore to be dreaded only on account of their size and strength, which latter is so great as to enable them to kill cattle, deer, and other animals, by writhing themselves round them so as to crush them to death by mere pressure; after which they swallow them in a very gradual manner, and when thus gorged with their prey, grow almost torpid with repletion; and if discovered in this state, may without difficulty be dispatched. These enormous serpents are natives of Africa, India, the Indian islands, and South America, where they inhabit marshy and woody places. The one in this collection measures upwards of nineteen feet in length, and was presented to the Museum by John Bolton, Esq.

2. STRIPED RATTLE SNAKE, (*Crotalus Durissus*, Lin.)

The Rattle Snake is one of the most poisonous of reptiles, and is the largest of the serpent tribe that inhabits America. The most conspicuous distinction this animal bears from all other of its species, is the rattle, which makes so loud a noise while the creature is in motion, that its approach may be known, and danger avoided. Many naturalists are of opinion, that the Snake acquires an additional bone to the rattle every year; from the number of which bones, the precise age of the Snake may be known. Gatesby, in his History of Carolina, says, "the Rattle Snake is the most inactive and sluggish of animals, and is never the aggressor, except in what it preys upon; for unless he is disturbed, he never bites, and when provoked he gives warning by shaking his rattles, so that a person has time to escape." It is said that this Snake has the power of charming or fascinating small animals within its reach, which it devours. Squirrels and birds are its principal prey, and no sooner do they spy the Snake, than they skip from bough to bough, and approach by degrees nearer to the enemy, regardless of any danger, until they enter the extended jaws that are open to seal their ruin. Bartram observes, that some Indian Nations never kill the Rattle Snake, or any other of the species, alledging, as their motive, that it would influence its living kindred to revenge the injury or violence done to it when alive. The flesh of the Rattle Snake is said to be much relished, even by Europeans.

3. BOA, unknown.

4. ROCK SNAKE, (*Coluber*.) from the East Indies.5. SPECTACLE SNAKE, or COBRA DE CAPELLO, (*Coluber Naja*, Lin.)

The *Coluber Naja*, or Cobra de Capello, is a native of India, where it appears to be one of the most common, as well as the most noxious, of the serpent tribe; very frequently proving fatal in the space of a few minutes, to those who unfortunately experience its bite. In India it is exhibited as a show, and is of course, more universally known in that country than almost any other of the race of reptiles. It is carried about in a covered basket, and managed by its proprietors in such a manner, as to assume a dancing motion at the sound of a musical instrument. The Indian jugglers, who thus exhibit the animal, deprive it of its fangs, by which they are secured from its bite.

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Large

Large Glass Case, inscribed Serpents.

No. 1. PINTADO SNAKE, (*Coluber Meleagris*, Lin.) This Snake is a native of Ceylon.

2. COPPER-BELLIED SNAKE, (*Coluber Erythrogaster*, Shaw.)

The Copper-bellied Snake is a native of North America. They frequent the water, and very probably feed on fish; but birds, and such other animals as they are able to overcome, they also devour; for frequently entering the pent houses of poultry, they suck the eggs, and devour the fowls: they are bold, nimble and active, but are generally reputed not venomous, and have no fangs like the viper kind.

3. Unknown.

4. Unknown.

5. CASPIAN SNAKE, (*Coluber Caspius*, Lin.)

This Snake is said to be found on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in low grounds and bushy places; when disturbed, it first endeavours to escape, but if pursued, springs forwards on its assailant with great fury, though incapable of doing any injury by its bite.

6. Unknown.

7. LACHESIS SNAKE, (*Coluber Lachesis*, Shaw.)

This Snake is a poisonous species, being armed with large fangs, and, from its general appearance, seems to be an animal of considerable strength. It is a native of Ceylon, where it is known by the name of *Biten*. This Snake was unknown to Linnæus.

8. Unknown.

9. CRIMSON-SIDED SNAKE, (*Coluber Porphyriacus*, from Botany Bay.

10. WAMPUM SNAKE, (*Coluber Fasciatus*, Lin.)

This is one of the handsomest of the North American Snakes. It received its common name from its colours, which resemble those of the strings of Indian money called Wampum. It is a native of Carolina and Virginia, and is an innocent animal.

11. COACH-WHIP SNAKE, (*Coluber Flagellum*, Lin.)

Is a native of North America, and not uncommon in Carolina and Virginia.

12. GARDEN BOA, (*Boa Hortulana*, Lin.) This elegant Serpent is a native of South America.

13. COMMON SNAKE, (*Coluber Natrix*, Lin.) Common in England, but is an harmless animal.

14. COMMON VIPER, (*Coluber Berus*, Lin.)

The Viper, which appears to be pretty generally diffused over the whole ancient continent, is by no means uncommon in our own island. Its bite has been considered the most venomous of serpents. Yet instances, in our island at least, seem to be far less frequent than generally supposed; and though the bite of this animal produces painful and troublesome swelling, yet it is rarely of any other bad consequence.

15. Unknown.

16. Vertebrae of a Snake.

Large

Large Glass Case, inscribed Lizards.

No. 1. COMMON GUANA, (*Lacerta Iguana*, Lin.)

Though the Lizard tribe affords numerous examples of strange and peculiar forms, yet few species are perhaps more eminent in this respect than the Guana, which grows to a very considerable size; and is often seen the length of from three to five feet. It is a native of many parts of America and the West India islands, where it inhabits rocky and woody places, and feeds on insects and vegetables. It is reckoned an excellent food, being extremely nourishing and delicate; but observed to disagree with some constitutions. The common manner of catching it is by casting a noose over its head, and thus drawing it from its situation; for it seldom makes an effort to escape, but stands looking intently at its discoverer, inflating its throat at the same time in an extraordinary manner. Guanas are sometimes salted and barrelled up for use in Jamaica, and other West India islands, in considerable quantities. The Guana may easily be tamed while young, and in that state is both an innocent and beautiful creature. The larger one in this case lived some time in the stove of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, but it never was observed to take food. It was easily irritated, at which time it puffed up the pouch under its throat in an extraordinary manner; and on the near approach of a dog, &c. it struck the object that offended it very forcibly with its tail, but it was never known to bite.

2. MURICATED OR ROUGH LIZARD, (*Lacerta Muricata*,) From Botany Bay, New South Wales.

3. GREEN LIZARD, (*Lacerta Agilis*, Lin.)

This species is found in all parts of Europe, frequenting gardens, warm walls, and buildings, &c. and is an active animal, pursuing with celerity its insect prey. If taken, it soon becomes familiar, and may even be tamed to a certain degree; for which reason it is considered as a favourite animal in many parts of Europe.

4. Unknown.

5. Ditto.

6. Ditto.

7. AMEIVA LIZARD, (*Lacerta Ameiva*, Lin.) Inhabits South America, Asia, and Africa.

8. MONITORY LIZARD, (*Lacerta Monitor*, Lin.)

The Monitory Lizard is one of the most beautiful of the whole tribe, and is also one of the largest, sometimes measuring not less than four or five feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. This elegant animal is a native of South America, where it frequents woody and watery places; and if credit may be given to the reports of some authors, is of a disposition as gentle as its appearance is beautiful. It has gained the name of Monitor, from its supposed attachment to the human race, and it has been said that it warns mankind of the approach of the Alligator, by a loud and shrill whistle.

9. GECKOTTE, (*Lacerta Dubia*, Lin.)

This species is found in France, where it is called *Tarente*. It inhabits ruins, walls, houses, &c. delighting much in the sun shine. It is an innocent animal.

10. AZURE

10. AZURE LIZARD, (*Lacerta Azurea*, Lin.) Inhabits South America and Africa.

11. SMOOTH CRESTED LIZARD, (*Lacerta Principalis*, Lin.) A native of South America.

12. STRUMOUS LIZARD, (*Lacerta Strumosa*, Lin.) Inhabits South America.

13. In this case are also two GREAT SCOLOPENDRÆ, or CENTPIDES, (*Scolopendræ Morsitans*, Lin.)

There is something uncommonly formidable in the appearance of these insects. They are found both in the East and West Indies, as well as in the different parts of Africa. These Scolopendræ are of a poisonous nature, and are furnished with forceps, through which the insects inject a poisonous juice when they bite. They inhabit the woods, where they are preyed upon by different species of snakes; but, like the European ones, they sometimes are found in houses, and are said to be so common in particular districts, that the inhabitants are obliged to have the feet of their beds placed in vessels of water, to prevent their being annoyed during the night by these horrible reptiles.

14. DOUBLE-TAILED GREEN LIZARD, (*Lacerta Agilis*, Var. Lin.) This Lizard is supposed to be a variety of the common Green Lizard.

The following Lizards are in separate Cases, dispersed in the different rooms:—

No. 1. COMMON CHAMÆLEON, (*Lacerta Chamæleon*, Lin.)

Few animals have been more celebrated by natural historians than the Chamæleon, which has been sometimes said to possess the power of changing its colour at pleasure, and of assimilating it to that of any particular object or situation. This, however, must be received with great limitations; the change of colours which this animal exhibits varying in degree, according to circumstances of health, temperature of the weather, and many other causes, and consisting chiefly in a sort of alteration of shades, from the natural greenish or bluish grey of the skin into pale yellowish, with irregular spots or patches of dull red. The Chamæleon is a creature of a harmless nature, and supports itself by feeding on insects; for which purpose the structure of the tongue is finely adapted, consisting of a long missile body, furnished with a dilated and somewhat tubular tip, by means of which the animal seizes insects with great ease, darting out its tongue in the manner of a woodpecker, and retracting it instantaneously with the prey secured on its tip. It can also support a long abstinence, and hence arose the idea of its being nourished by air alone. It is found in many parts of the world, and particularly in India and Africa, and also in Spain and Portugal. One that was kept alive in Liverpool, was regularly fed with sugar and bread, and appeared to have an affection for the person who had the care of it. Its change of form was as remarkable as that of its change of colour.

2. GALLI WASP, (*Lacerta Occidua*, Shaw.)

The Galli Wasp is a native of the American islands, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is said to frequent woody and marshy districts. The Galli Wasp, (according to Brown, in his Natural

Natural History of Jamaica,) is reckoned the most venomous reptile in that island, and it is said that no creature can recover from its bite; but this he very properly considers as merely a popular error. This animal was unknown to Linnæus.

3. LACE LIZARD, (*Lacerta*.) From Botany Bay.

4. ALLIGATOR, (*Lacerta Alligator*, Lin.)

This animal bears so near a resemblance to the crocodile, that many naturalists have considered it as a mere variety, rather than a distinct species. Gatesby says, the largest and greatest number of Alligators inhabit the torrid zone. They frequent not only salt rivers near the sea, but streams of fresh water in the upper parts of the country, where they lie lurking among reeds to surprise cattle and other animals. In Jamaica, and many other parts of the Continent, they are found about twenty feet in length. They cannot be more terrible in their aspect than they are formidable and mischievous in their natures, sparing neither man nor beast they can surprise, pulling them down under water to drown them, that they may with greater facility, and without struggle or resistance, devour them. As quadrupeds do not often come in their way, they almost always subsist on fish. This destructive monster can neither swim nor run any way than straight forward, and is consequently disabled from turning with that agility requisite to catch his prey by pursuit; therefore they do it by surprise, in the water as well as by land. The Alligator is supposed to be a long-lived animal, and their growth is extremely slow.

FISHES.

See thro' this air, this ocean, and this earth,
All matter quick, and bursting into birth;
Above how high progressive life may go,
Around how wide, how deep extend below!
Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Nature's ethereal, human; angel, man,
Beast, bird, fish, insect, what no eye can see,
No glass can reach; from infinite to Thee,
From Thee to nothing!

Pope.

Large Glass Case of Fishes, marked A.

No. 1. CORYPHENE, or DOLPHIN, (*Coryphæna Hippurus*, Lin.)

The Dolphin is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean, Indian, and Atlantic seas, where it often appears in large shoals, and is sometimes observed to follow ships, devouring with avidity any occasional article of food which may happen to be thrown overboard: it will even swallow substances of a different nature; and we are informed from the authority of Plumier, that in the stomach of one of which he examined, were

were found four iron nails, one of which measured more than five inches. When taken out of the water, the beautiful colours (with which this fish is decorated when living) fade as it expires; the lustre vanishing by degrees, till at length it becomes of a dull grey colour. This gradual evanescence of colour in the dying Coryphæne is contemplated by sailors with as much delight as the Romans are said to have exhibited on viewing similar changes in the expiring Mullet, when brought to their tables before the feast began. The Coryphæne is a strong and vigorous fish, and swims with great rapidity. It is perpetually engaged in the pursuit of the smaller fishes; and is considered as one of the most cruel persecutors of the Flying-fish. The flesh is said to be excellent.

2. FLYING GURNARD, (*Trigla Volitans*, Lin.)

This highly singular and beautiful species is a native of the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas, where it swims in shoals, and is often seen flying out of the water, in the same manner as the flying-fish, *Exocoetus*. In its native element, the colours of this fish are extremely brilliant. It is crimson above, pale or of a white colour underneath. The pectoral fins are extremely large, transparent, of an olive-green, richly varied with numerous bright blue spots. The tail is pale violet, with the rays crossed by dusky spots, and strengthened on each side the base by two obliquely transverse bony ribs or bars.

3. Small SAW-FISH, (*Pristis Antiquorum*, Lin.)

The Saw-fish is a species of Shark, growing to the length of 15 feet or more. It is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Northern Seas, and was known to the ancient writers by the name of *Pristis*.

4. Striped CHÆTODON, (*Chætodon Striatus*, Lin.)

This fish is a native of the Indian and American Seas.

5. SPARUS, unknown.

6. PORCUPINE-FISH, (*Diodon Hystrix*, Lin.)

In point of habit or external appearance, the remarkable genus *Diodon*, may be said to connect in some degree the tribe of fishes with that of the spiny Quadrupeds, such as the Porcupines and Hedge-hogs; it is also allied in a similar manner to the Echini, or Sea Urchins. The *Diodon Hystrix*, commonly termed the Sea Porcupine, is said to afford an amusing sight when taken by a line and hook, baited by a species of crab: after seizing the bait, by a sudden spring, on finding itself hooked, it exhibits every appearance of a violent rage, inflating its body, and elevating its spines to the highest possible degree, as if endeavouring to wound in all directions, till, after having tired itself by its vain efforts, it suddenly expels the air from its body, and becomes flaccid for some time: but when drawn towards the shore, it redoubles its rage, and again inflates its body; in this state it is left on the sand, it being impossible to touch it without danger till it is dead. It is a native of the Indian and American seas, and is considered as a coarse fish, but is sometimes eaten by the inhabitants of the West-India islands.

7. LOPHIUS, unknown.

8. TORPEDO Ray, (*Raja Torpedo*, Lin.)

The Torpedo has been celebrated both by ancients and moderns, for its wonderful faculty of causing a numbness or painful sensation in the limbs

limbs of those who touch or handle it. The shock or sensation given by this Ray, is attended with all the effects of that produced by the electrical machine, so far as experiment has hitherto enabled us to discover. Although this fish does not appear to be furnished with any striking exterior qualities, although it has no muscles formed for great exertions, nor any internal conformation differing from the Ray kind; yet such are the wonderful powers it possesses, that in an instant it can paralyse the hand or body that touches it, and cause for a while a total suspension of the mental faculties. Reaumur has, by several experiments attempted to demonstrate, that it is not necessarily, but by a voluntary effort, that the Torpedo benumbs the hand that touches it. On every trial he could readily perceive when it intended to give the stroke, and when it was about to continue inoffensive. In preparing to give the shock, it flattened its back, raised its head and tail, and then, by a violent contraction in the opposite direction, struck with its back against the finger that touched it; and its body, which before was flat, became round and lumped. It is said that the negroes can handle the Torpedo without being affected; and we are told the whole secret of securing themselves from its effects, consists in keeping respiration suspended at the time. The electrical power, however, is known to terminate with the life of the animal, and when dead, it is handled or eaten with perfect safety. It is an inhabitant of the Northern, European, and the Mediterranean Seas.

9. SEA HORSE, (*Syngnathus Hippocampus*, Lin.)

The Hippocampus is a fish of a highly singular appearance. In its dry or contracted state, this animal exhibits the fancied resemblance from which it takes its name; but in the living fish, this appearance is somewhat less striking, the head and tail being carried nearly straight. It is a native of the Mediterranean, Northern, and Atlantic Seas.

10. FIVE RAYED STARFISH, (*Asterias Lorigata*, Lin.)

11. CARVED ASTERIAS, (*Asterias Toreuma*, Lin.)

It is a native of the Indian Seas; and is found of various sizes, from an inch to 6 inches in diameter.

12. ENORMOUS CRAB'S CLAW, measuring in the broadest part upwards of 10 inches in circumference.

13. Another CRAB'S CLAW, of a very curious construction.

14. An elegant circular specimen of white Coral.

15. Another specimen of Coral with Sea-weed.

16. *Foliacea Flustra*, Lin.

Small Glass Case of Fishes, marked B.

NO. 1. HARLEQUIN ANGLER, (*Lophius Histrio*, Lin.)

This species is a native of the Indian and American seas, growing to the length of 10 or 12 inches, and in manners resembles the European Angler. Monsieur Renard, in his History of Fishes, affirms, that he knew an instance of an individual of this species kept for three days out of water, and which walked about the house in the manner of a dog.

2. REMORA, or SUCKING FISH, (*Echeneis Remora*, Lin.)

This

This Fish has the power of adhering to whatever it sticks against, in the same manner as a cupping-glass adheres to the human body. It is by such an apparatus that this Fish sticks to the body of the shark, drains away its moisture, and produces a gradual decay. It is found principally in the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, where it grows to the length of about 18 inches.

3. ROUND DIODON, or SEA HEDGE-HOG, (*Diodon Orbicularis*, Lin.)

The Round Diodon is considered as a poisonous fish, and is an inhabitant of the tropical seas.

4. LASHER BULLHEAD, (*Cottus Scorpius*, Lin.)

This Fish is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Northern seas, and is said to be plentiful about the coast of Greenland, where it is esteemed good food. It is a strong fish, swimming with rapidity, and preying on the smaller fishes. It is said to live a considerable time out of the water, having a power of closing the gill covers in such a manner, as to exclude the effects of the atmospheric air. When caught, if held in the hand, it exerts a strong and peculiar sound by the expulsion of air through its mouth; during this action the mouth is opened to the utmost width, the pectoral fins are strongly expanded, and the whole body is agitated by a vibrating or tremulous motion.

5. OCEANIC FLYING-FISH, (*Exocetus Evolans*, Lin.)

The fishes of this genus, which are few in number, are remarkable for the extreme length and size of their pectoral fins, by which they are enabled to spring from the water, and support a kind of temporary flight or continued motion through the air, to the distance of 2 or 300 feet; when the fins become dry, they are obliged to commit themselves to their own element. The fish here described, is an inhabitant of the American and Indian seas, but is occasionally observed in the Mediterranean. Pennant records an instance of its being seen about the British coasts. The celebrated Bonnet considered this species of fish as forming a kind of connecting link between fishes and birds, similar to that which bats may be supposed to form between birds and quadrupeds.

Small Glass Case of Fishes, marked C.

No. 1. BEARDED ANGLER, or BAT-FISH, (*Lophius Rostratus*, Lin.)

A native of South America, and preys upon small fishes and worms.

2. HARE-MOUTH GLOBE-FISH, (*Tetrodon Lagocephalus*, Lin.)

This genus, like the Diodon, has the power of inflating its body at pleasure. It is an inhabitant of the Indian and American seas, but occasionally strays into the northern latitudes, and has been taken (according to Pennant) about the British coasts, viz. near Penzance in Cornwall.

3. TRUNK FISH, unknown.

4. HORNED TRUNK-FISH, (*Ostracion Cornutus*, Lin.) A native of the Indian and American Seas.

5. AMERICAN FLYING-FISH, (*Exocetus Mesogaster*, Lin.)

Allied to the one preceding as to general appearance, but somewhat different

different in the fins and size. It is a native of the Atlantic Ocean, and seen about the coasts of the Antilles.

6 OLD WIFE, or ANCIENT FILE-FISH, (*Balistes Vetula*, Lin.)

A native of the Indian and American seas. It is supposed to have obtained its popular name of the Old Wife, from the appearance of the mouth when viewed in front, as well as from the slight murmuring noise which it utters when first taken.

7. LONG-FINNED CHÆTODON, (*Chætodon Teira*, Lin.)

This curious fish is a native of the Indian and Arabian seas, and is said to arrive at a considerable size.

Small Case of Fishes, marked D.

No. 1. PORCUPINE FISH, same as in the Large Case marked A. No. 6.

2. ANGEL-FISH.

3. DIODON, unknown.

4. DRAGONET, (*Callionymus Lyra*, Lin.) Inhabits the Mediterranean and Northern seas.

5. DIODON, unknown.

6. YOUNG TURTLE, (*Testudo Caretta*, L.)

7. PORCUPINE DIODON, (*Diodon Histræx*, Lin.)

8. HIPPOCAMPUS, or SEA HORSE, (*Syngnathus Hippocampus*, Lin.)

9. YOUNG STURGEON. (*Acipenser Sturio*, Lin.)

Inhabits the European, Mediterranean, Red, Black and Caspian seas, and annually descends the rivers in spring. It is a fish of slow movement, is very fertile, and preys on other fish. Its flesh is sometimes eaten.

The following Fishes being too large for the Cases, are hung up in the different Rooms.

FROG FISH, or ANGLER, (*Lophius Europæus*, Lin.)

The Frog Fish is remarkable for its uncouth appearance. The one under consideration is an inhabitant of the European seas, where it sometimes arrives at a great size. It is observed to frequent shallow parts of the sea, lying in ambush, covered with weeds and mud, in such a manner that the smaller fishes, deceived by its tentacula, or long processes on the head, by their resemblance to worms, on attempting to seize them become a prey to the Lophius.

DOLPHIN, unknown.

YOUNG SHARK, (*Squalus Carharias*, Lin.)

The Shark is as formidable in appearance, as he is also dreaded for his courage and activity. No fish can swim so fast, for he will outstrip the swiftest ship. "They are (says Mr. Pennant) the dread of sailors in all hot countries, where they constantly attend the vessels, in expectation of what may drop overboard; a man that has that misfortune perishes without redemption: they have been seen to dart at him like gudgeons at a worm." They are said to attack Negroes in preference to Europeans, and to attend with assiduity the Slave Ships from Africa to the West Indies. The Shark grows to an enormous size, commonly to 30 feet in length.

INSECTS.

Each shell, . . . Each moss,
Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank
Important in the plan of Him, who form'd
This scale of beings; holds a rank, which lost
Would break the chain, and leave a gap
That Nature's self would rue!

Glass Case, No. 1.

No 1. Locust, *Gryllus*, unknown.

2. Great Locust, (*Gryllus Dux*, Lin.)

Of all the insects which are capable of adding to the calamities of mankind, by devouring the products of the earth, Locusts seem to possess the most formidable powers of destruction. Legions of these voracious creatures are from time to time produced in the various parts of Africa and the eastern world, where the havoc they commit is almost incredible, changing in a few hours the most fertile plain into an appearance of a desert; nay, even when dead they are terrible, since the putrefaction which arises from their inconceivable numbers is such, that it has been regarded as one of the principal causes of a beginning pestilence. The largest species of these insects are used as an article of food, and in many markets of the Levant they are publicly sold. The female is regarded as a very nutritious sustenance, and is much sought after.

3. Underside of an unknown PAPILIO.

4. Upper and underside of PAPILIO NESTOR, Lin. Inhabits South America.

5. PAPILIO LUNA, from South America.

6. PAPILIO THOAS, Lin. from South America.

7. Bird-Catching, or Great SURINAM SPIDER, (*Aranea Avelularia*, Lin.)

Very little appears to be known respecting this Spider: it is however not uncommon in many parts of South America. It resides amongst the trees, and seizes on small birds, (particularly Humming Birds,) which it destroys by sucking their blood, after having first wounded them by its fangs. This Spider has eight eyes, which are disposed somewhat in the form of an oblong square; two are perfectly round, the others are of an oval shape.

8. COMMON CICADA, (*Cicada Plebeia*, Lin.)

The Cicada, so often commemorated by the ancient poets, and so generally confounded by the major part of translators with the Grasshopper, is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is particularly plentiful in Italy and Greece. The common Cicada appears in the hot-

test

test summer months, and continues its shrill chirping during the greatest part of the day, sitting amongst the leaves of trees.

8. GREEN CICADA, (*Cicada*) unknown.

9. CETONIA CHINENSIS, Lin.

This insect is very rare, and inhabits China, &c.

10. PAPILIO, unknown.

11. TARANTULA SPIDER, (*Aranea Tarantula*, Lin.)

Curious anecdotes are told of the effects that the poison of this Spider has on those who have had the misfortune to be bitten by it. According to Dr. Mead, although the bite at first is no greater than the sting of the Bee, yet the part is shortly discoloured, and the patient in a few hours is seized with sickness, tremors, and a weakness in his head; he grows melancholy, stupid, and timorous, and in a short time expires, unless music is called to his assistance, which alone, without the help of medicine, performs the cure: for at the sound of an instrument he sets to dancing, and continues the arduous exercise until he falls to the ground, from whence he is conveyed into bed, where he refreshes himself from fatigue, &c. repeating the exercise for days together, until cured. Notwithstanding the great authorities which can be referred to, of music curing the Tarantula frenzy, there is good reason to believe the whole story fabulous, and a vulgar error; for it is treated as such by an Italian physician in the Philosophical Transactions, and by a great many gentlemen of veracity, who have resided at Taranto, during the time in which the bite of the Tarantula is said to be most pernicious; who affirm there was not a physician in the country who believed there was ever such a distemper from such a cause. Among the vulgar there is a tradition, that distempers, attended with very extraordinary circumstances, had been excited by the bite of a Tarantula; but that no person ever remembers a single instance; and that there is no Spider found in that country different from those which are found in common in most warm climates.

This curious Spider was presented to the Museum by Mr. B. Blundell, Liverpool, who caught it on board a vessel discharging in George's Dock; when attempted to be seized, it made a vigorous resistance, and had a bag attached to its hinder parts, containing its young, larger than the egg of a Pigeon.

12. GREAT BLACK WASP of PENNSYLVANIA, (*Vespa*.)

This great Wasp supplies itself with food by roving about the meadows, catching grasshoppers, and other insects; on these it feeds, and not on fruits, as other Wasps do. But what is more remarkable, is the method of making their nests, and providing for their young. With great pains and industry they scratch an horizontal hole, near an inch diameter, and a foot long, in the steep side of a bank of loamy earth; then away the Wasp flies, and catches a large grasshopper, and lodging it in the farther end of the nest, there she lays an egg, and then goes and catches two more, and deposits them with the other, then plasters up the hole. The egg soon produces a maggot; these grasshoppers are, by marvellous instinct, provided for its food, until it changes into its pupa state, in which it lies for a certain period, and then eats its way out, and flies away seeking its mate. What may deserve our

farther

farther attention, is the wonderful sagacity of this creature, not only in catching these large grasshoppers, though bigger than itself, which are like ours, and are very strong and nimble; but their peculiar skill is to be admired in disabling them, either by bite or sting, so as not to kill them; for then they would soon putrify, and be unfit for nourishment. Life sufficient is left to preserve them for the time the maggot is to feed upon them. The sting of this Wasp is painful, but does not swell like others.

13. ELEPHANT BEETLE, (*Scarabæus Elephas*, Lin.)

The Elephant Beetle, one of the largest of the genus hitherto known, is found in South America, particularly at Guiana, Surinam, and about the river Oroonoka. Of any peculiar habits which may distinguish this species, we have no information that can be depended upon. This insect is extremely rare.

14. SCARABÆUS BUCEPHALUS, Lin. Very common in China, and other parts of the East Indies.

15. DIAMOND CURCULIO, (*Curculio Splendens*, Lin.) Found in Brazil.

16. HERCULUS BEETLE, (*Scarabæus Hercules*, Lin.)

The Beetle here described is a native of the island of Guadalupe; but on the Continent of New Spain this species is said to be often seen of very large dimensions. The horn of this beetle above is toothed on each side, and beneath it is covered with a substance resembling yellow plush; the proboscis below is also toothed. Between these, it is said, the insect takes the smaller branches of trees, and by swiftly flying round soon saws them off, for the purpose of building its nest. The teeth cut away the wood, and the plush part serves to brush away the saw-dust. Dr. Shaw, however, (in his Naturalist's Miscellany) says, that on a narrow inspection of the proboscis of this beetle, it will appear no ways calculated for the sawing off branches from trees; he reckons therefore the whole operation as a vulgar error. It is a very mischievous animal, and exceedingly difficult to be taken.

17. GERAMBYX, unknown.

18. GERAMBYX, ditto.

19. SCARABÆUS NASICORNIS, Lin. Found in Europe, as well as in China.

Glass Case. Insects, No. 2.

No. 1. PAPILIO, unknown.

2. Ditto ditto.

3. Ditto ditto.

4. Ditto ditto.

5. CHINESE LANTERN CARRIERS, (*Fulgora Candelaria*, Lin.)

These insects are found in China, and are peculiarly noticed for emitting a lively shining light in the night time, which according to some authors is sufficient to read by. The light is generally supposed to issue from the trunk, or elongated projection of the forehead.

6. PAPILIO, unknown.

7. Ditto ditto.

8. PAPILIO

8. PAPILIO PARIS, inhabits China.

9. PAPILIO GLAUCIPPE, from ditto.

10. PAPILIO ALMANA, from ditto.

11. PAPILIO, unknown.

12. Ditto ditto.

13. PAPILIO OENONE, from China.

14. Ditto, unknown.

15. Ditto ditto.

16. PAPILIO ORYTHIA, from China.

17. Ditto, unknown.

18. PAPILIO ORYTHIA.

19. Ditto ALMANA.

20, 21, 22, and 23, from China, the names unknown.

The remainder of the Insects in this Case are unworthy inspection, being mostly the common Papilios and Phalanæ of Great Britain, in bad condition.

The following Insects are dispersed in the different Glass Cases:—

No. 1. STAG BEETLE, (*Lucanus Cervus*, Lin.) This Beetle is the largest of the British species.

2. PHALÆNA ERYCINA of Shaw, and the PHALÆNA HESPERIUS of Lin. This insect bears so near a resemblance to the Atlas Moth, as scarcely to admit of a specific separation; but it is an insect of still greater elegance and beauty than that magnificent species. In the Glass Case of Birds, marked D.

3. The GREAT MANTIS, (*Mantis Gigas*, Lin.)

The imagination can hardly figure to itself a more singular insect than this is; and had we only the account of authors, without having seen the animal, we might be inclined to question the truth of its existence. In its winged or perfect state, it is rarely met with in collections, being generally seen in the less advanced growth, in which the rudiments of the wings are but just visible; in that state it is called the Walking Stick. It is a native of Amboyna. In the Blue Manakin Case.

The WALKING STICK, (*Mantis Gigas*, Lin.) This is the young of the above species before its wings are grown.

4. PHASMA HECTICUM, Lin.

5. BROWN LOCUST, (*Gryllus Migratorius*, Lin.)

In the year 1748 this species appeared in irregular flights in several parts of Europe, as in Germany, France, and England; and in London in particular great numbers were seen: they perished, however, in a short time, without doing any mischief.

6. SCORPION, (*Scorpio Europæus*, Lin.)

Scorpions (of which there are several in this Collection) are found in the West-Indies and the southern parts of Europe.

CANCER

CANCER—CRAB.

Glass Case, No. 1.

No. 1. MANTIS CRAB, (*Cancer Mantis*, Lin.) This curious Crab inhabits England, and is also found in China, &c.

2. CRAB, (*Cancer*.) unknown.
3. Ditto ditto unknown.
4. *Cancer Homarus*, Lin.
5. LONG-ARMED CRAB, (*Cancer Longimanus*, Lin.) Native of the European seas, and is seldom found of a large size.
6. Supposed (*Cancer Artificiosa*, Lin.)
7. *Cancer*, unknown
8. YOUNG TURTLE, (*Testudo Caretta*, Lin.)
9. HIPPOCAMPUS, or SEA-HORSE, (*Syngnathus Hippocampus*, Lin.)
10. *Cancer Graniolaris*, Lin. Inhabits the shores of Malabar, where it is often found petrified.
11. SOLDIER CRAB, (*Cancer Bernhardus*, Lin.)

This species being deprived of the strong covering behind, as in the other genus, takes refuge in the deserted univalve shells. As it grows in bulk, it changes its small habitation for a larger. Its tail, which is naked and tender, is furnished with a hook, by which it secures itself in its lodging, and carries it about in search of prey. Inhabits Great-Britain, &c.

Glass Case, No. 2.

CANCER.

No. 1. (*Cancer Pelagicus*, Lin.) Found among sea-weed.

2. SPIDER CRAB, (*Cancer Araneus*, Lin.)

The fishermen suppose this species injurious to the beds of Oysters; and therefore when they dredge it up, they do not throw it back into the sea, but destroy it. It is often covered with a Byssus. Inhabits Europe.

3. LAND CRAB, (*Cancer Ruricola*, Lin.)
The Land Crab resides in woods; and in the Bahama Islands they are so numerous, that the ground seems to move as they crawl about. In breeding time they make to the sea-shores to deposit their eggs, and no obstruction can turn them out of their way. They live on vegetables, and are esteemed excellent food.

4. *Cancer*, unknown.
5. GREEN CRAB, ditto.
6. *Cancer*, ditto.
7. *Cancer Forceps*, Lin. Inhabits the ocean.
8. *Cancer*, unknown.
9. HIPPOCAMPUS, (*Syngnathus Hippocampus*, Lin.)
10. *Cancer*, unknown.
11. Supposed (*Cancer Cristatus*, Lin.) Inhabits the ocean.
- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Unknown.

17. HERMIT

17. HERMIT CRAB, (*Cancer Diogenes*, Lin.) Inhabits an univalve shell the same as the Soldier Crab.

HORRID CRAB, (*Cancer Horridus*, Lin.) Is a native of the Asiatic seas.

INDIAN MONOCULUS, MOLLUCCA, or KING CRAB, (*Monoculus Polyphemus*, Lin.)

The name Monoculus was bestowed on this genus of insects from the circumstance of the eyes being generally seated so near each other, as upon a cursory view to appear as if single. In some species, however, (as in the present,) it happens that they are really remote from each other. Of all the animals which naturalists have agreed to distinguish by the appellation of insects, the Indian Monoculus is by far the largest yet known. It is a native of the Indian Ocean, and is said to be generally found in pairs, or male and female, swimming together. To what has been said of the Monoculus, I should not omit to add, that the eyes in this animal, according to the observations of Mr. Andre, (Phil. Transac. vol. 72.) consist of a great number of very small cones; in this respect they differ from those of most other insects, in which the outward coat of the eye is composed of innumerable slight convexities, bounded by an hexagonal outline.

VERMES, ZOOPHYTES, &c.

Gradual, from these what numerous kinds descend,
Evading e'en the microscopic eye!
Full Nature swarms with life; one wondrous mass
Of animals, or atoms organized,
Waiting the vital breath, when Parent Heav'n
Shall bid his spirit blow.

THOMSON.

In Vermes, Zoophytes, &c. this Museum at present is very deficient. Those already known are the following:—

- Several species of the ASTERIAS, or STAR FISH.
- Carved Star Fish, (*Asterias Torquata*, Lin.)
- Thirteen-rayed Star Fish, (*Asterias Helianthemoides*, Lin.)
- Sea Fan, (*Gorgonia Setosa*, Lin.)
- Prickly White Coral, (*Madrepora Muricata*, Lin.)
- Mushroom Madrepore, (*Madrepora Fungilis*, Lin.)
- Brain Madrepore, (*Madrepora Cerebrum*, Lin.)
- Common Coral, (*Corallina Officinalis*, Lin.)
- Funnel Sponge, (*Spongia Infundibulum*, Lin.)

PARTS OF UNCOMMON ANIMALS,

AND OTHER NATURAL MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No. 1. Numerous extraordinary and stupendous remains of non-descript animals, found in the vicinity of the rivers Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, Osage, Missouri, &c. brought to England by a gentleman

gentleman who passed several years on a mineralogical tour in those states. They consist of different parts of animals, such as heads, vertebrae, ribs, grinders, and horns; among which, the most worthy of remark is the foot of a clawed animal of the *feræ* genus, or tiger species. This paw, clothed with flesh, skin, and hair, filled with muscles, flexors, and cartilages, must, when dilated on its prey, have covered a space of ground four feet by three. Did the animal to whom it appertained partake of a strength of body proportionate to the size of this foot, and at the same time add the agility and ferocity of the tiger to his unequalled magnitude, he must have been the terror of the forest, and of mankind. That such an animal did exist, this specimen is a sufficient proof; nor, did it alone inhabit the American States, for we have reason to believe that an animal similar in some respects to the above, once had possession of our island; for various remains of non-descript animals have been frequently dug up of late, in different counties. The thigh-bone marked A. which is nearly four feet in length, was found in digging the Ellesmere Canal in the year 1803, near the Village of Wrenbury, in Cheshire. On the subject, however of these Incognita, but a few words are necessary; they have been on the whole the surprise of the enlightened naturalist, and the admiration of the classical scholar; we therefore refer those who wish to be more particularly informed respecting these remains, to a pamphlet, entitled "*Memoirs of Mammoth and other extraordinary and stupendous Bones*," written by the gentleman who brought them to England, and sold them to the Proprietor of this Museum.

2. Glass Case, containing an Egyptian Mummy.

The ancient methods observed by the Egyptians in embalming human bodies, according to Herodotus, were performed after this manner:—"There were certain persons appointed for the business, who had three prices according to the workmanship. In the most esteemed method of embalming, they extracted the brains by the nose with a crooked iron, and then poured in drugs; afterwards they opened the body, took out the bowels, washed the inside with palm wine, and having rubbed into it pounded perfumes, filled the cavity with myrrh, cassia, and other spices, and then sewed it up. After this they washed the body with nitre, then let it lie 70 days; and having washed it again, bound it up in folds of linen, besmearing it over with gums, which the Egyptians used instead of glue. The relations then took home the body, and inclosing it in the wooden figure of a man, placed it in the Catacombs. Another method of embalming, was injecting turpentine of cedar with a pipe into the body, without cutting it; they then salted it for 70 days, and afterwards drew out the pipe, which brought along with it the intestines. The nitre dried up the flesh, leaving nothing but skin and bones. The third way was only by cleansing the inside with salt and water, and salting it for 70 days." From what Diodorus observes, one would imagine that there was a way of preserving the bodies much superior to either of the former; for he says, their eye-brows and eye-lashes,

* This Pamphlet may be purchased at the Museum.

with

with the form and appearance of the whole body, were so well preserved, that they might be known by their features: whence many of the Egyptians kept the bodies of their ancestors in houses adorned at a great expense; and had the pleasure to see their forefathers for many generations back, and to observe all their features as we has if they were living. It does not however appear that any bodies were ever discovered embalmed in this manner.

The Mummy in this collection was brought from Egypt by the French, and taken from them by an English privateer, and was remarkable for containing only the head, and part of the thigh and leg bones, which were enveloped in folds of fine linen, nearly three inches thick. The linen in some parts was as white and perfect as when first done, and on the legs there was some appearance of the flesh still remaining, although (from a moderate calculation) it must have been embalmed upwards of 2000 years.

3. Head of the ancient IRISH ELK, or MOOSE DEER. The species extinct. This head was found nine feet under ground in a marl pit, on the lands of Dewstown, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Farnham, in the county of Meath, Ireland, Anno 1801. Presented by Leonard McNally, Esq. of Dublin.

4. Large HORN of the AMERICAN STAG, presented by Capt. Mars, of America.

5. ELEPHANT'S HEAD and GRINDERS, presented by Samuel Staniforth, Esq. Liverpool.

6. LEG of the FLAMINGO.

7. The SKULL of the BABYROUSSA, or INDIAN HOG. The most distinguishing characteristic of this animal consists in four large tusks, the two stoutest of which proceed, like those of the Wild Boar, from the under jaw, pointing upwards; the two others rise up like horns, on the outside of the upper jaw, just above the nose, and extend in a curve above the eyes almost touching the forehead, and are about seven inches long. The use this animal makes of these tusks is in sleeping, which they do like the Elephant, by hooking them on the branches of trees. The Babyroussa is found in several of the islands of the East-Indies.

8. Part of an ELEPHANT'S GRINDER.

9. The HORN of an IBEX.

10. The HORNS of the CHAMOIS.

11. The TAIL of the BEAVER.

12. The EGG and THIGH BONE of an OSTRICH.

13. The LEG of a CASSOWARY.

14, 15, 16. Three NOSES of the SAW-FISH. The largest of these is three feet seven inches long, eight inches broad at the base, and four at the point; it is armed at the sides with thirty-eight strong teeth, about an inch and a half long, and two inches from each other.

17. The JAWS of an enormous SHARK, which measure six feet six inches in circumference.

18. The FOSSIL TOOTH of a SHARK, nearly four times as large as those in the above jaws.

19. The CAVITY of a WHALE'S EAR.

20. The JAWS of a PORPOISE.

L

21. A

21. A singular BONE, supposed to belong to some sea animal.
 22, and 23. SHELLS of the nine and three-banded ARMADILLOS.
 24. Part of the HIDE of a RHINOCEROS, remarkable for its thickness, being pistol proof.
 25. SKULL of the WALRUS. This animal inhabits the Northern seas, and grows to an amazing size; the tusks are sometimes upwards of two feet in length.
 26. SKULL of a BEAR.
 27. HORNS of the WHITE ANTELOPE. The horns of this animal are very long and slender, of a black colour, and sharp pointed. The animal is of a milk-white colour, and inhabits the island of Gow Bahrein, in the Gulph of Bassora.
 28. TEETH of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, which are of vast strength and size, particularly the tusks or canine teeth of the lower jaw; they sometimes measure more than two feet, and weigh upwards of six pounds.
 30. SKULL of a Gangetic CROCODILE.
 31. Glass Case containing four different BEAKS and HEADS of the CALAO, or HORNBILL BIRD; remarkable for the singular appendages on the upper mandibles.
 32. AN ELEPHANT'S TAIL.
 33. SKIN of a SNAKE, nine feet long, from Botany Bay.
 34. The SKIN of a RATTLE SNAKE.
 35. A MUMMY of the WHITE IBIS.—The White Ibis, though now unknown to the Egyptians, was formerly worshipped by them as a god, in consequence of the great service it did them, in destroying the vast quantities of serpents and reptiles with which that country was infested. Their veneration for them extended even after their death; for whenever the body of a dead Ibis could be found, it was carefully embalmed after the manner of the mummies. Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, mentions his having opened several of them, in which the bones, and even some feathers, were entire. Buffon says, "he received several of these mummies from the bird pits in the plains of Saccara; that the shape of all of them was a sort of doll, formed by the bandages which incased the bird; of which the greater part fell into black dust when the ligatures were removed."
 36. A curious WASP'S NEST, from the West-Indies.
 37. Another WASP'S NEST, from South America, on the branch of an oak, on which it was formed. The hole in the side is cut to shew the structure of the combs. The entrance to it is at the bottom, and is contrived in such a manner that no rain can enter.
 38. SKELETON of an OSTRICH.—SKELETONS of BIRDS, viz. the Creeper, Snipe, Oyster Catcher, Lark, Starling, Green Linnet, Field-fare, and Moor Game.
 39. SKELETON of a RABBIT.
 40. VERTEBRE of the Spermaceti WHALE.
 41. HEAD of the American JABIRU, (*Mycteria Americana*, Lin.)
 The American Jabiru, till lately the only species known, is a native of South America, frequenting watery places. Its size is somewhat larger than the stork; indeed some specimens approach nearer to that of the Ostrich.
 42. Specimen of FOSSIL OAK, found in a quarry near Coventry.

THE

THE ARMOURY.

Charm'd with the sight, the ardent breast is fir'd
 With thoughts like those which ancient bards inspir'd.

On entering this room, (which is painted in the Gothic manner, and lighted by an elegant arched window of stained glass,) the contemplative visitor cannot but feel a degree of respect and veneration for the memory of his forefathers. Surrounded by such a multiplicity of armour and war-weapons, he will, if not solely engrossed by other pursuits, be capable of reflection, and form to himself a variety of conjectures on *times long past*; his active mind will contrast the manners, customs, and military exploits of those days, with the present ones; draw a line of comparison from the different centuries, and mark the progression of art and science, from a state little better than barbarous, to an age, when refinement and ingenuity are nearly arrived at the *acme of* perfection.

On taking, however, a general survey of the objects that present themselves, he, without doubt, will first glance his eyes on the tasteful display of the different antiquities, such as armour, helmets, breast-plates, lances, and swords, which are grouped in so classical a manner, that they cannot fail to merit particular commendation. Among such groups, the Armour will stand the most conspicuous to view: here, an ample field will be open for meditation: the form, make, and materials of these war-suits, will be a source of admiration and surprize. When a thought is cast on the quondam warriors, whose strength enabled them to sustain such a weight of metal, and at the same time were capable of exerting themselves, performing under it every exploit, and enduring every toil of war, he will be overcome with astonishment, and feel his consequence lessened, whilst he considers himself as the offspring of a dwindled race of mankind.

Again, should the warlike instruments arrest attention, which for certain have been the cause of carnage and bloodshed, and sent many a noble and generous heart to that bourn—

"From whence no traveller returns,"

he muses in silence, as he blames the ambition that stirred up the fire of contention, and regrets the enmity that subsists between man and man.

But turning from such painful remembrances, his thoughts will placidly dwell on the progressive improvement of fire arms, from the first invention in remote times, to those of a later date. Should the one of English manufacture appear any way worthy inspection, its ponderous and rude workmanship will furnish a strong contrast to those

executed in the present day; if those of a foreign make have any thing peculiarly striking, he will find them richly decorated with a diversity of ornaments, and in every respect suitable to the wealth and grandeur of an eastern nation. If, once more, he condescends to examine the articles (in appearance) less attractive than the preceding, he will find many things to commend, but more to meet his praise and approbation.

Such are the subjects to which we wish to introduce the visitor, and we have the vanity to think, that he will not enter this apartment without giving way in a small degree to the ejaculations we have attempted to describe, nor quit it, without having added something new or interesting to his general stock of knowledge.

The FIRST FIGURE under the Gothic Niche nearest to the window, is dressed in a HAUBERK, or ancient Suit of Mail, such as was worn in the army of William the Conqueror, when he invaded this country. It is composed of small rings of iron, which passing through four others, are rivetted together in such a manner as not to prevent any motion of the body. Besides their ordinary clothes, the knights wore under the Hauberk a loose garment called a Gambeson, which descended as low as the knee: it was stuffed with woollen or cotton, and quilted; its use was to deaden the stroke of a sword or a lance, which though it did not divide the mail, might severely bruise the body. Between the Hauberk and Gambeson a breast-plate of iron, called a Plastron, was occasionally put on, and over all, men of family wore surcoats of satin, velvet, or cloth of gold and silver, richly embroidered with their armorial bearings. Thus enveloped, and loaded with such a number of weighty incumbrances, it is by no means wonderful that in the midst of summer, in the heat, dust, and press, of an engagement, men at arms should be suffocated in their armour; an event which we learn from history often happened. Besides the inconvenience of being thus swathed up like an Egyptian mummy, a man could have but little power of action, and this in some measure accounts for the small number of knights slain in an engagement with cavalry only: probably as ransom was so great an object in those days, they rather wished to capture than kill their enemies, and for that purpose endeavoured to unhorse them, for when they were overturned, they were immovable, and lay on the spot till remounted by their friends, or overtaken by their enemies. This venerable relic of antiquity came originally from the Castle of Tong, in Shropshire, and was presented by the Rev. — Buckridge to the Museum of the late Richard Green, Esq. of Lichfield, from whence it was purchased by the present proprietor. It is presumed, that this Hauberk is the only one of the kind remaining in England, as there is not a specimen exhibited either at the Tower or British Museum. In the Treatise on Ancient Armour, written by the late Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. a description is given of this identical Suit of Mail, in volume ii. page 9, plate 21.

The CENTRE FIGURE is dressed in a complete suit of PIKEMEN'S ARMOUR, worn by the arquebusiers and musqueteers, at the first introduction of fire

fire arms. It is in fine preservation, and belonged to an officer, who probably used it at the memorable siege of Latham House, as it was known to have been preserved at Cross Hall, in that neighbourhood, a considerable number of years. It was presented to the Museum by Col. Stanley, M.P. the present proprietor of Cross Hall.

On the right hand is the FIGURE of a KNIGHT in a suit of bright Steel Armour, of the time of Queen Elizabeth: this is called plate armour, and is of more modern date than the mail, as it came into general use about the middle of the fourteenth century. At its first introduction it was made of prodigious strength and thickness, and was fitted to every part of the body so close, that it was impossible to pierce it with a lance.

At the battle of Fornoue, under Charles VIII. a number of Italian knights were taken, who could not be slain on account of the strength of their armour, till broken up like huge lobsters with wood-cutters' axes, by the followers of the army.

Large Glass Case.

- No. 1. Singular Iron Turkish Bridle Bit.
2. Another Bridle Bit of a different make.
3. An Ancient Spanner and Primer.
4. A very ancient and uncommon Arquebuse Match-Lock; the butt very much curved, and richly ornamented with inlaid work in ivory; on which is also a representation of a Spanish soldier in the dress of the age. The trigger is about twelve inches long, shaped to the curve of the butt. It is said to have been taken on board the Spanish Armada.
5. Turkish Scimitar, richly decorated on the scabbard and handle, with different coloured stones.
6. A very curious Mahratta Horseman's SWORD, between four and five feet long, of excellent temper: the blade, which is very thin, is fixed into a kind of gauntlet, that reaches nearly to the wearer's elbow, and in which there is a grasp across the inside for the hand. See *Grose*, pl. 50. No. 1 and 2.
7. Highland Pistol, brass mounted.
8. Two Highland Pistols, made of iron, and of different constructions.
9. A SWORD, with a Pistol in the handle; taken from a French officer on board the *Ville de Paris*.
10. A very curious double Wheel-lock Musket, from the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Gallery at Florence. This piece has two pans, two wheels of steel, and two flints; by which contrivance it discharges twice with once loading.
11. A Turkish Gun, bell-mouthed; the barrel fluted and damasked, a snaphaunch lock, and the stock inlaid with ivory.
12. A Turkish Musket, the stock, lock, and barrel, like to the former, but richly ornamented, and mounted with silver. This curious piece was taken from the Turks by Count Orlov, the Russian General; afterwards exchanged with an English gentleman for a fine horse: the gentleman presented it to the Right Honourable Lord Paget, who gave it

it to Lichfield Museum, from whence it was purchased by the present Proprietor.

13. A very curious modern Fowling Piece, made by C. Malbon, of Chester; it has two pans, the hindmost is shut by means of a short lever or regulator, while the foremost is used. It fires twice with once loading.

14. A most curious and beautiful ancient Spanish Wheel-Lock Fusee, the whole stock of which is entirely covered with the most exquisite inlaid work in ivory and mother of pearl, representing a variety of figures or men, beasts, birds, flowers, &c.

15. A beautiful small French piece, of very capital workmanship.

16. A Magazine Gun, made in Italy in the year 1666, which, when loaded at the butt end, may be discharged by moving a short regulator, ten times in less than half a minute.

17. Lance, called Assigay, used by the Caffraria Chiefs, Cape of Good Hope.

18. Mahratta Dagger, of curious construction.—See Grose's Ancient Armour, plate 56, No. 4. Vol. II.

In this case are also a variety of ancient SPURS, many of them very curious.

The Bottom Case contains the following miscellaneous articles:—

No. 1. An ancient MANUSCRIPT MISSAL on vellum, finely illuminated, written before the invention of printing.

2. A READING DESK, for holding the above, which folds together, and is made of one piece of wood.

3. Ancient SHOE and GLOVE, supposed to be English.

4. Curious SHOE lined with hair, and wooden bottom, similar to those worn in Russia and other Northern countries.

5. STEEL TORACCO PIPE, to which is fixed a pistol lock, for lighting it.

6. Several pieces of ROMAN POTTERY, found near Colchester, in Essex.

6. Curious BRASS BOX, on which are designed the Battles and Victories of Frederick the Great.

8. Ancient BRASS BELL.

9. Curious INK-STAND, cut out of St. Michael's Cave, Gibraltar.

10. Small antique Vessel, made of Lava.

11. Curious antique MARBLE, representing God, Christ, St. Peter, and the Pope.

The following Fire Arms, are arranged on each side the Large Glass Case, beginning at the right hand:—

19. An ancient English Match-Lock Musket, of the first invention; it belonged originally to the family of the Wiggfields of Alderton, in the county of Salop, whose names and arms are engraved on two escutcheons of mother of pearl, on the stock; the barrel is very heavy, and nearly four feet long: on it is the date 1615.

20. Another Match-Lock, very large and heavy, dated 1640.

21. An ancient English Fowling Piece, with a snapaunch lock, the stock

stock richly inlaid with ivory and pearl shell engraved. This piece is supposed originally to have belonged to the Skeffington family, formerly owners of Fisherwick, now the property of the Earl of Donegall.

22. Ancient Match Lock, with singular stock.

23. Blunderbuss Pistol, brass barrel.

24. Large Blunderbuss, brass barrel. This piece the Duke of Argyle had with him at the Battle near Dunblaine in Scotland, in the year 1715. A servant of the Duke's preserved his master's life by shooting a rebel with it, who had presented his piece at his Grace, with a design to kill him. It was given by the above servant to Mr. J. Wickens of Birmingham; who gave it to the Lichfield Museum, from whence it was purchased by the present proprietor.

25. A Persian Match-Lock, with a square barrel, inlaid with gold; the stock splendidly ornamented with painting and gilding.

26. A curious Indian Match-Lock Musket.

27. Ancient CALABRE, Snapaunch Lock.

On the left hand of the Case are the following Fire Arms:—

28. An American Rifle, taken at Fort Washington.

29. Spanish Fowling Piece, with curious Lock.

30. Ancient Snapaunch Musket.

31. Wheel Lock Musket.

32. Magazine Gun, made at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, by Martin Raynald; it may with ease and safety be fired eight times in half a minute with only once charging.

33. A long Gun, purchased at the late sale of the Leverian Museum. With this piece General Wedderburne (brother to Lord Loughborough) was killed, when reconnoitring a fort in the East Indies. The distance from the fort was so great, that the shot could not be accounted for, until the place was taken, and this long Gun discovered.

Several other curious Guns; the whole forming a complete series from the first invention, and shewing their gradual improvement.

34. Snapaunch Pistol-stock curiously inlaid.

35. A singular Pistol, with an inlaid stock.

36. A Wheel-Lock Pistol, made in Germany in the year 1586.

37. A brace of curious French double-barrelled Pistols.

38. A brace of ancient Rifle-barrelled Pistols.

39. A pair of Spanish Boarding Pistols.

40. A number of ancient Gun Locks.

41. Over the Glass Case that contains the Guns are displayed a variety of ancient Weapons, many of which are at present unknown; among them is the Norman Bill, and several Pikes, Halberts, &c. taken on board the Spanish Armada.

42. Impression of a fine ROMAN HELMET.

43. A suit of Dutch Light-horse ARMOUR, and HELMET, with three moveable bars in front. It belonged to the ancient family of the Venables, in Cheshire.

44. An open fronted HELMET, found in a ditch near Wigan, a few years since, on the spot where the Earl of Derby had a battle with the Parliament forces, in the year 1651, in favour of Charles II.

45. A

45. A HELMET, found at Carthage, about the year 1800, by J. Jackson, Esq. of Basinghall-street, London. It greatly resembles the Morions worn in Europe in the time of James I.

46. A fine TILTING HELMET, in high preservation. The Tilting Helmet is perforated only on the right side; the left side of the face, the left shoulder and breast were covered by a plate called a grand guard, which fastened on at the stomach. On each shoulder was also fixed a plate declining from the face like wings; these were intended to protect the eyes from the point of the lance, and were called pass guards. See *Grose's Ancient Armour*, vol. ii. page 254.

47. A VENETIAN HELMET, resembling the Roman one.

48. A MORION, or open kind of HELMET, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat: it was commonly worn by the Arquebussiers and Musqueteers.

49. An open-fronted Helmet.

50. Several Pot Helmets, or Iron Hats, with broad brims.

51. The Plastron, or Breast-plate, usually worn under the Hauberk, &c.

52. A Roundel, Rondache, or Norman Shield. (See *Grose's Ancient Armour*, plate 34, volume ii.) This shield derived its name from its circular figure; it is made of oziars, boards of light wood, sinews or ropes covered with leather, plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures. The Norman soldiers carried this shield, fastened to a strap and hung over the shoulder. The Roundels of metal, particularly those richly engraved or embossed, seem rather to have been insignia of dignity, anciently borne before generals or great officers, than calculated for war, most of them being too heavy for convenient use, or too slight to resist the violence of a stroke, either from a sword or battle axe.

53. AN HAUBERGEON, or SHIRT of MAIL. This is made in the same manner as the Hauberk, only it is without sleeves, and reaches no lower than the waist. By the statute of Winchester, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward I. every man possessing lands to the yearly amount of fifteen pounds and forty marks in goods, was obliged to keep in his possession an Haubergeon, an iron head-piece, a sword, a knife, and a horse.

54. A complete Suit of ANCIENT ARMOUR for the HORSE, composed of several thousand plates of steel and brass, firmly united by rivitted iron rings, of the same construction as the Hauberk, along with which it was supposed to have been worn. This kind of horse armour is imagined not to have been very common, even at the time it was invented, as not a single specimen except the present has reached us, nor has a correct representation of it been published. On this account, it must be highly interesting to those who are fond of examining such relics of antiquity.

55. A PERSIAN COAT of MAIL, made nearly in the same manner as the Hauberk, only the work is more beautiful. The collar is of crimson velvet, on which in gold studs is written in Persian the following characters:—"Ali Fatima Husain Hasan Alla Mahammed." On the breast is a Talisman, or charm, to preserve the wearer's life.

56. A

56. A BRIGANDINE JACKET. This is mentioned in Jeremiah, ch. 1. ver. 3. and in an act passed by Philip and Mary in 1558. It was used principally by the archers, and took its name from the light armed troops who first wore it, being called Brigands. It is composed of a number of small plates of iron, sewed upon quilted linen through a small hole in the centre of each plate, their edges laid over each other like tiles, or the scales of a fish; these scales are covered with cloth, so as to have the appearance of quilting; it is proof against the push of a pike, or the stroke of a sword, and yet is extremely pliable to every motion of the body. The Helmet for this suit, was called a Skull, or Steel Cap.

57. A great variety of Pieces of ARMOUR, for all parts of the body; among which are several pieces presented by the Corporation of Stafford to the Lichfield Museum, and a number of Back and Breast Plates of different kinds, given by the Corporation of Coventry to this Collection.

58. Chinese HALBERT, the handle inlaid with mother of pearl.

59. A singular SWORD, used by the Tartars.

60. A Chinese SHIELD, covered with Buffalo's hide, japanned.

61. A Mameluke's SHIELD, made of a Rhinoceros's hide, bullet proof.

62. Two Highland SWORDS and TARGETS.

63. A variety of ancient SWORDS, of different nations.

64. A large Two-handed SWORD, nearly six feet long.

65. Singular IRON PIKE and GUN REST.

66. Great variety of GUN LOCKS, some of them very curious.

67. HALBERT, made in the time of Oliver Cromwell, formerly carried before the Mayor of Chester.

68. Indian MATCH LOCK.

69. A SACK BOTTLE.

70. An ancient HAT, made of the undressed skin of the wild boar.

71. A Pair of WARRIOR'S GLOVES, made of Buffalo's hide.

72. An ancient BUFF GAUNTLET, or covering for the left arm, worn in the time of Charles I. by Sir Francis Rhodes, of Balbrough-hall, in Derbyshire. It is contrived to answer the purpose of a shield, being composed of three skins of buff leather, and one of strong pasteboard.—It is figured in *Grose's Ancient Armour*, vol. ii. plate 39, fig. 5, and 6.

73. An ancient Cross-Bow, remarkably strong.

74. The stock of a very rich ARCUBALISTA, or Cross-Bow, found about the year 1773, by some labourers, on Bosworth Field, renowned in history for the victory obtained by the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) over Richard III. in which he lost his crown and life. It is so exquisitely carved, as to authorise a conjecture that it was the weapon of no mean warrior: indeed, very few specimens of the chisel of the present day excel it. The bow is unfortunately lost, and the iron-work that remains is much corroded by lying, as it assuredly did, 298 years in the ground; on it there are yet to be discovered, a number of studs and ornamental pieces of gold. It is made of yew, the compact texture of which wood has so well preserved it from decay.

M

In

In a scarce poem, written by Charles Allen, which contains a particular account of the battle of Bosworth, are the following lines :—

" The archers stript their sleeves, who must define
 " The controversie here debated on.
 " The sun of Richmond's hope was in the sign
 " Of Sagittarius, and there chiefly shone.
 " The feathers of their shafts sung as they went,
 " Being newly set to the one-string'd instrument."

This fine remain of antiquity is figured and described in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1784, which, with several other antiquities in this Collection, were exhibited before the Royal Antiquarian Society in the year 1803.

- 75. A BASKET and HAT of cane, made in the time of Queen Elizabeth; these are of very curious workmanship.
- 76. Chinese QUIVER and BOW-CASE, made of leather, finely embossed with silver.
- 77. Chinese BOW and ARROWS. See Chinese curiosities.
- 78. A number of PIKES and LANCES from Africa.
- 79. Great variety of IRISH PIKES, such as were used in the late Rebellion.
- 80. Pair of JACK BOOTS, commonly called GAMBADO's.
- 81. Specimen of CHAIN ARMOUR.
- 82. A collection of ancient and foreign STIRRUP IRONS and BRIDLE BITS; some of them of an extraordinary size and weight.
- 83. Ancient BRASS SNUFFERS and STAND.
- 84. Ancient BRASS GIRANDOLE.

Small Glass Case.

No. 1. An ancient SWORD, formerly used by the English Noblemen in their hunting excursions. On the hilt and scabbard of this Sword (which are of ivory) are most exquisitely carved, the death of every animal of the chase, comprising more than ninety-seven figures.

This admirable work of art, serves in some measure to shew, in what a magnificent manner our ancestors followed their favourite amusements; and it is imagined that but few artists of the present day could produce so exquisite a performance. Within the Scabbard, there are a knife and fork.

- 2. Ancient SPUR.
- 3. Do.
- 4, and 5. A very rich Pair of SPURS, found in the spring of 1800, in ploughing Bosworth Field; they are of brass enamelled, and very perfect.
- 6. A singular IRON SPUR, the Rowels of which, are 18 inches in circumference.
- 7. CURIOUS IRON SPUR, en chased with silver found, on Bosworth Field.
- 8. ANCIENT IRON SPUR.

9, and

9, and 10. Pair of Gilt BRASS SPURS; such as are worn by the Knights of Bath, on days of ceremony.

85. IRON ARROW, (purchased from the Leverian Museum,) found in the year 1792, in the field on which stands the Castle of Harwood, Yorkshire.

86. LEATHER SKULL CAP.

87. ASIATIC SWORD of singular make, with a scabbard of wood, curiously carved.

88. AN ancient BRASS DISH, supposed to be Saxon; on the bottom is a rude representation of the Annunciation, and round the edge a legend in Saxon letters.

89. A MOORISH SPUR, which weighs one pound three ounces; instead of rowels, it is armed with a sharp spike of the thickness of a person's finger, and about 4 inches in length. This singular instrument appears better designed to kill a horse, than to urge it forward.

90. A LARGE TURKISH POWDER FLASK, mounted and embroidered with silver, formerly belonging to Prince Eugene, at the sale of whose effects it was purchased. Presented by Henry Blundell, Esq. Ince-Hall.

91. A ROMAN BOTTLE, used by the soldiers to carry liquor in.

92. AN ancient LEATHER BOTTLE, embroidered with silk; it holds nearly a gallon.

93. BANDILEERS or Wooden Cylindrical Boxes, used by the Musqueteers of the reign of James and Charles I. for carrying their powder. Twelve of these were fixed to a belt worn over the left shoulder. The bag that contained the bullets was suspended to the belt.

94. CURIOUS HORN, imagined to be Scottish.

95. ANCIENT CORNET. This horn is supposed to be of the earliest invention, and to have been one of the first kind of musical instruments used in a military band.

THE END.

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